The New-York Times.

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THE WAR.

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THE WAR.

The Causes of the War—Official Circular of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs—Prussia Must Assume the Responsibility.

PARIS, July 22.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes a circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated July 21, and addressed to the diplomatic agents of France at foreign capitals.

Prussia's Designs.

The circular mentions the explanation made on the 15th of July, in the Chambers, in regard to the rapid events of a negotiation in which, as fast as we redoubled our efforts to preserve peace, the secret designs were developed of an adversary resolved to render peace impossible. Whether the Berlin Cabinet had judged war necessary for the accomplishments of their projects against the self-government of the German States, or, hardly satisfied at having established in the center of Europe a military power formidable to all its neighbors, they had wished to turn to account the power already acquired, by displacing definitively, to the advantage of Prussia, the international equilibrium, the premeditated intention to refuse us guarantees which were indispensable to our security as well as our honor, showed itself by the strongest evidence in their conduct of the negotiations.

The Hohenzollern Negotiations.

The circular then mentions the candidature of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN, and declares that the Berlin Cabinet hoped to place the Prince on the throne of CHARLES V. by surprise, believing that Europe would accept the accomplished fact, and that France, in spite of her temporary displeasure, would hesitate to oppose the expressed will of the Spanish people, who were friendly to her. The French Government, informed of the danger from this intrigue, did not hesitate to denounce it to the representatives of the people and to foreign Powers. All have felt that Prussia was alone in her unscrupulous policy, and that, knowing herself to be without the support of common right, she has nevertheless sought to impose upon Europe the further abuse of so dangerous an extension of her influence. France took up the cause of the balance of power, knowing it to be the cause of all peoples menaced, like herself, by the disproportionate aggrandizement of one royal house. In doing so, she has not placed herself in opposition to her own maxims and policy, or those of the Great Powers. The circular cites as proof the cases of Belgium, Greece and Naples, and the refusal of the Great Powers to allow any of their Princes to mount those thrones. The circular then mentions the withdrawal of the HOHENZOLLERN, the refusal of Prussia to give guarantees, and other incidents which have followed, adding that France ought to demand guarantees, since Prussia had already given her word that the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN should not mount the throne of Spain, when in March, 1869, there had been a question of his candidature. At that time the French Minister at Berlin told the King that no Prussian could reign in Spain. Count BISMARCK replied that France need not concern herself at a contingency so improbable; and Herr VON THILE, the Prussian Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, gave his word of honor that a HOHENZOLLERN was not and could not be a candidate. If assurances thus solemn cannot be relied upon, diplomatic intercourse must cease. In repudiating such pledges, Prussia challenges France, who now only demands, in view of previous tergiversation, that the former's renunciation of her designs be made real and permanent.

Prussia Responsible.

The circular concludes by declaring that history must assign to Prussia the responsibility for a war which she had the means of avoiding, and which, while she affects to deplore it, she has rather sought; and adds: "Under what circumstances has she done this? It is when France for four years past has refrained, with an almost exaggerated scrupulousness, from invoking against her treaties concluded under the mediation of the Emperor, but to which she has failed to give a voluntary support. Of all the acts of this Government, which has only thought of means of freeing herself from obligations of treaties, even while signing them, Europe has been witness. Let Europe pronounce upon the justice of our cause."

Skirmishes Reported on the Frontier—The Armies now Represented at Strasburg—Sanitary Donation from the Bank of France—A Serious Charge Against the Bavarian Minister.

PARIS, July 22—6 P. M.—The evening journals report that there were several skirmishes yesterday between the advanced guards along the line of the frontier, but give no details. It is extremely difficult to obtain intelligence from the seat of war, as correspondents are strictly forbidden from approaching the army lines. The authorities of Strasburg no longer permit strangers to ascend the steeple of the cathedral, because the movements of the troops on both sides can be seen from that point. Quarters are preparing for the Emperor and staff, at Strasburg. The number of volunteers who have enlisted for the war is 97,000. Many ladies offer their services as nurses for the wounded. While in service they will wear a costume similar to that of the Sisters of Charity. The General Council of the Bank of France, by advice of the Governor, have voted to give 100,000 francs to the Sanitary Society, and have resolved to continue the salaries of all employes called into the military service, whether in the army, the reserve or the Garde Mobile. Vessels have been sent to Newfoundland to notify the French fishermen of the declaration of war. The *Journal Officiel* reprints from the *Journal de France* a serious accusation against Count BRAY, the Bavarian Minister. He is charged with misleading the Bavarian Chambers by announcing that the French troops had invaded Bavaria, and it is alleged that by this falsehood he succeeded in forcing the Chambers to vote the required subsidies.

The French Emperor Visits the Corps Legislatif—His Reception.

PARIS, July 22.—The Emperor came to Paris today, and received the Corps Legislatif at the Tuileries. President SCHNEIDER, in the name of the Corps Legislatif, addressed the Emperor as follows:

SIRE: The Corps Legislatif has terminated its lobors; it has unanimously voted all subsidies and all laws needed for the national defense, thus giving a signal proof of its patriotism. If it is true that, not he who declares war, but he who causes it is the real author, there will be but one voice among the nations to lay the responsibility upon Prussia, who, maddened by unhoped-for successes, and encouraged by our patience and desire to preserve for Europe the benefits of peace, has conspired against our security, and attacked our honor. In such a case France knows her duty. Ardent hopes follow you to the army, which, accompanied by your son, you take command of. Behind you, behind our army, so accustomed to carry high the standard of France, is the nation. Remit without uneasiness the regency to your august spouse. She will unite with the authority her great qualities, insure the force given by the liberal institutions inaugurated by you. The heart of the nation is with you and the army.

To this the Emperor replied as follows:

MESSIEURS: I experience great satisfaction on the eve of my departure for the army, in being able to thank you for the patriotic co-operation you have given my government. War is legitimate where made with the assent of the country and the approbation of its representatives. You are right in recalling the words of MONTESQUIEN. The true author of a war is not he who declares, but he who renders it necessary. We have done all that depended on us to avoid it; and I may say that the entire nation in its irresistable force has dictated our resolutions. I confide to you, in parting, the Empress, who will call you around her should circumstances require. She knows how to fill courageously the duty which the position imposes. I take with me my son. He will learn in the midst of the army how to serve his country. Resolved to pursue with energy the great mission confided to me, I have faith in the success of our arms, for I know that France is standing behind me and that God protects us."

Napoleon III—Spain Not Allied With France—The Neutrality of the Baltic—A Demand From Switzerland—Interview of Prim and Leopold.

PARIS, July 22.—The Emperor is ill, at St. Cloud. He will not, therefore, join the army for some days. The *Moniteur*, Ministerial organ, in its issue today, says it is not true that Spain has concluded an alliance with France. Spain will remain neutral. The *Moniteur* adds relatively to the demand of Prussia for the neutrality of the Baltic Sea:

"Any support of Prussia in this demand will be regarded as an act of hostility to France, as the Baltic is destined to play an important rôle in the war."

It is reported, today, that Switzerland has asked permission to occupy Chablais, the most northern province of Savoy, on the Lake of Geneva, claiming that by the Treaty of Vienna it is her right so to do. The *Moniteur*, official, says, however, that this movement on the part of Switzerland is not confirmed. It is also reported, today, on good authority, that Gen. PRIM lately met Prince LEOPOLD, of Hohenzollern, on the Franco-Spanish frontier.

MADRID, July 21, via PARIS, July 22.—Parties here have sought to excite the populace against France without effect. They attempted to create a hostile demonstration in front of the French Embassy, but failed. Spain is firm for neutrality.

Departure of Gen. Leboeuf for the Seat of War—Napoleon's Movements—Gen. Douay's Death Denied—General Notes.

PARIS, June 22—10 P. M.—Gen. LEBOEUF, Major-General of the Army, left Paris today for the front. It is said that the Emperor will go to-morrow, but his departure is not certain. The report of the death of Gen. DOUAY by apoplexy is contradicted. A proclamation from the Emperor to the French people is expected to appear on Sunday. The manifesto to the Germans will follow, and will be introduced into Germany by way of Italy. A dispatch from Berne says the Swiss Government has forbidden the exportation of cereals and horses.

The Forbach Affair Again Explained—Arrest of a Correspondent—Change of Position in Prussia's Forces—No War News of Note in London.

LONDON, July 22.—The following details of the affair at Forbach, which has been variously reported as a battle and a skirmish between Customs patrol, are published here today: Two regiments of French Huzzars and a body of Urlaner, (German troops, commonly armed with lances,) met on the frontier. The French immediately made preparations to receive an attack. At length one of the Urlaner came forward. The French allowed him to approach, regarding him as a deserter or expecting a parley. On coming near, the Urlaner fired at the commander of the French, missed his mark, turned and fled amid a shower of bullets. According to the *Daily News* this morning the war correspondent of the London *Times* was arrested on Wednesday at Metz, by the French authorities, on suspicion of being a Prussian spy. He was thrown into prison and kept there all night. The next day he was sent out of the French lines. A Tyne collier, arriving at Newcastle today, reports having been fired upon by French cruisers at sea. Advices have been received here to the effect that the Prussian troops have retired from their position between Luxembourg and the Palatinate, and are now massing between Coblentz and Mayence. As Austria is not arming, the belligerents begin the war with about 250,000 men each.

LONDON, July 22—4 P. M.—The news from the seat of war this morning is not important. No reports of engagements other than those already forwarded have been received, either here or at Paris.

Prussia to Assume the Defensive—A French Expedition Through Denmark—The Garde Mobile Called into Active Service.

LONDON, July 22—Evening.—Advices from the scene of war indicate that the Prussians will adopt a defensive line from Coblentz along the Rhine. Minister BISMARCK and Gen. MOLTKE are equally confident, and are unreserved in their predictions of success. The French journals object to the neutralization of the Baltic. It is said that Count DE PALIKAO will command the expedition which is to enter Prussia through Denmark. The Garde Mobile of France have been called out for active duty. None of the men are allowed to procure substitutes. The *Journal Officiel* publishes a series of regulations for the Garde Mobile.

ANTWERP, July 22.—An English fleet is expected at the mouth of the Scheldt, and pilots are waiting there to conduct it to a safe anchorage.

German Marine Service with America Suspended—Washington Dispatches—The Holsatia at Plymouth—Another Report Contradicted.

BERLIN, July 22.—The North German Lloyd, today, announce the suspension of the steamer service to America.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The following was telegraphed to our Minister at Paris:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, July 16, 1870.

The Government and people of the United States depend upon the German steamers, between Bremen and Hamburg and New-York, for postal communications with Europe, under arrangements with the United States Post-office. Inquire whether in the event of war with North Germany these steamers will be exempt from capture. Report by cable. FISH.

The following is the reply by cable:

The Government refuses to exempt the North German steamers from capture, except those at sea ignorant of the war, which may enter French ports. WASHBURNE, Paris.

PLYMOUTH, July 22.—The steam-ship *Holsatia*, of the Hamburg-American line, from New-York, arrived at this port safely at noon today. It is not yet known whether she will proceed to Hamburg. It will be remembered a report was published yesterday that a French frigate was cruising about Eddystone Light-house, and it was supposed she was waiting to intercept the *Holsatia*. The officers of the latter steamer make no mention of having been disturbed.

The Army of Bavaria—Aid to Prussia Freely Tendered.

BERLIN, July 22.—The King of Prussia recently notified the Bavarian Government that, according to the treaty, he intended to assume command of the latter's army, embodying it in the Third Corps. Bavaria immediately assented, and forwarded congratulations to the Prussian King, and issued a patriotic exhortation to the army.

Dispatches from Constantinople to Washington—Turkey to be Strictly Neutral.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—The State Department today received official information from Constantinople that the reports that Turkey has placed, or intends to place, her army and navy on a war footing, are totally unfounded; the Sublime Porte having decided to maintain a strict neutrality in any conflicts that may grow out of existing European complications.

German Meeting in Baltimore—Speech of Senator Schurz.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 22.—The German mass-meeting, to-night, in Monument-square, to express sympathy with Prussia, was large and enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Senator SCHURZ, Dr. RAPP, and other prominent gentlemen, and an address to the German people, assuring them of their support, &c., was adopted. Senator SCHURZ's speech was enthusiastically received. The different singing societies, Turner associations, &c., were present in large numbers.

Meeting in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 22.—The Germans of this city held an enthusiastic meeting, this evening, to express sympathy with Prussia and form an association for the relief of wounded soldiers.

The Reported Battle at Saarbruck—A Description of the Town—Its Fortifications, &c.

Saarbruck, where the battle is said to have been fought by the French and German forces, is situated on the River Saar, in Rhenish Prussia, about forty miles south south-east of Treves. It has a population of between 9,000 and 10,000. The town was founded in the tenth century, and was presented to the Church of Metz by the Emperor HENRY III. It was subsequently governed by its own Counts until, in 1380, it went, by the terms of a marriage contract, into the possession of the family of NASSAU, and was afterward strongly fortified. In the wars which followed the people suffered much from assaults made at intervals. The hostile troops were usually quartered upon the people, and committed all sorts of depredations without fear of punishment. In 1676 it was the scene of another conflict of arms. It was then almost destroyed by fire and its fortifications completely dismantled. There are woolen factories, which furnish extensive employment, located in the town, and mines of iron and coal are worked in the vicinity.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT.

Gold Falling—Copious Scarcity of Exciting Reports.

Yesterday was calm in the gold market, and the absence of exciting war telegrams was noticeable. The price of gold was run down to 118½ on reports from the other side of an improved tone in the Paris and London markets, and the highest price was 120⅛, on telegrams announcing the illness of NAPOLEON. Thus the price fluctuated all day, at one time rising and at another falling, as the private telegrams brought intelligence of an alarming or of a pacific character. One reason assigned for the low premium is, that many of the operators have been "cleaned" out. They have speculated wildly since the war fever broke out, in the expectation that when once the first steps were taken the results would be so enormous as to be beyond all calculation. These are the parties who have so industriously circulated reports that Russia and other foreign Powers were inclined to join in the war movement. Believing the reports—for the most part circulated by themselves—the operators have looked upon the war as something enormous, and have, therefore, felt that gold must go up until it reached the neighborhood of 150. But the war did not bring bloodshed immediately, and the operators were disappointed. They "bulled" gold as far as they were able, and when their resources were exhausted they had to succumb. How many have gone under is not known, but it is thought that a few days will tell a sad story for many of the operators in Wall-street.

The fluctuations in the gold market were as follows:

10:00 A. M.	119	11:52 A. M.	119⅛	1:41 P. M.	119¾
10:02	118⅞	11:53	119⅝	1:55	120
10:15	118¾	12:00 M.	119⅝	2:18	119⅛
10:16	118⅝	12:15 P. M.	119⅝	2:24	119
10:17	118⅞	12:16	119⅛	2:27	118⅞
10:18	118½	12:18	119⅜	2:39	119
10:47	118⅝	12:21	119⅛	2:41	118⅞
10:55	118⅞	1:05	119⅝	2:45	119
10:57	119	1:13	120	2:55	118⅞
11:00	119⅛	1:25	120⅛	3:00	119
11:11	119	1:36	119⅞	4:30	118⅛
11:34	119⅜				

THE NEW-YORK GERMAN PRESS.

Further Expressions of Leading Journals Regarding the War—The German Cause the Cause of Humanity.

The following are extracts from leading German papers of this City, published yesterday, in regard to the war in Europe:

The New-Yorker *Staats Zeitung* says: "The heart of a man born in Germany is warmed, and his breast filled with just pride, when, at this moment of the most critical danger, he directs his view to the old native land that formerly, sunk in weakness, discord and pedantry, lay prostrated, an object of scorn to more energetic nations. The most splendid times of German history have returned, and the same enthusiasm, willing for sacrifice, and the same love for the fatherland which flamed up with such force in the year 1813, has now shown itself. The whole people have raised the hand to heaven, swearing that they will perform the same ever-memorable deeds now, again, that were performed by them then. The national enthusiasm is, indeed, unbounded. The whole people have risen in holy ire and in holy enthusiasm. All who can bear arms, all the manful youth, are eagerly thronging, in order to resent the disgrace that the Corsican descendant dared to inflict upon Germany—in order to let the national hereditary foe feel the vigor of the German arm, and to force him to the acknowledgment that Germany is greater than he is, that to the German people henceforth belongs the leadership in Europe, and not to him. Such is the sentiment inspiring all German races, from the ocean to the Alps."

The New-Yorker *Demokrat* says: "The German nation in the whole world stands as a unit against the insolence of the Corsican parvenu, who was made great only by the littleness of his hitherto adversaries, and by the slackness and weakness of the present time. But the decisive combat between Germanism and Romanism has commenced. It is the struggle of liberty of the mind against bondage of the mind, of free government against Cæsarean sway, of free citizenship against the rule of the sword, of civilization against barbarism, of the modern time against the Middle Ages, of reason against want of reason! Can we doubt to which side victory must incline in this great struggle? But this struggle will be no easy one."

The Democratic New-Yorker *Staats-Zeitung* received the resolutions of the Union Republican General Committee, with the following comments in its yesterday's issue: "Indeed, we German Americans, and together with us all Germany, can feel proud of such proofs of sympathy. The whole civilized world is with us, is with the German cause, which is the cause of humanity and liberty. By this moral weight of condemnation alone the rotten throne of the Corsican traitor and destroyer of republics ought to crumble to pieces."

The Newark Germans and the War.

The Newark Germans have published a card saying: "Our countrymen fight for a united and free Germany. To us, the offspring of Old Fatherland, it is an imperative duty to help the gallant defenders of our old country, to endure their fatigues, to assist the wounded and to support the orphans and windows of the dead by freely contributing from our means." The Executive Committee of the German War Association of the city meet, at Turn Hall, every afternoon, to transact business with ward and township associations.

HAYTI.

New Troubles—Baez Arming Against Hayti—Saget to March into San Domingo, Irrespective of United States Protectorate—Important to Business Men—Passports Required by Haytians and Foreigners Visiting any Port of the Republic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, July 9.—The people here have been settling down into quitude, seemingly well satisfied with the present Government, and the greatest sign of peace has been their return to agricultural pursuits. But news has reached us from San Domingo City that BAEZ is arming two hundred Haytians who took refuge there during the late struggles on the frontier between CABRAL and SALNAVE, at which place the latter was captured, for the purpose of making a raid on the Haytian frontier. We have also heard from Curacoa that several refugees there are doing the like with the same object, so that fresh troubles are brewing. They say it is in the interest of the Ex-Minister to Paris, SALOMON, who is friendly to BAEZ. If, however, any such attempt is made, the Government will be prepared for the occasion, and it is SAGET's intention to march against them, on to the city, irrespective of the American protectorate over BAEZ. Gen. FAUBERT, Minister of Finance, has resigned his portfolio, and M. J. LA PORTE, one of the members of the late Provisional Government, has been appointed in his place.

THE COUNTERFEIT PAPER MONEY.

The Government is trying to surmount the troubles and difficulties which beset it with regard to the false paper money, and has passed a law signed by the members of the Senate, the Legislature and the President, which is of importance to parties doing business with the United States. The following is a translation:

ARTICLE 1. All payment of debts incurred during the revolution, or by the former Government, are suspended until the exact amount of the indebtedness is ascertained.

ART. 2. All Customs duties, payable in specie, must be paid in specie, but should the Treasury need drafts, it is left at the option of the Secretary of State to take them.

ART. 3. The receipts from the Customs will be applied to the following: First, payment of the French debt; second, the public service and current expenses, the balance to the paying off of the revolutionary debts, and afterward to other legal debts that may be verified and accepted.

ART. 4. No new issue of paper money is allowed.

ART. 5. The Executive is strictly charged to use all means to reduce the expenditure of the public service.

Given at the National Palace, June 14, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business is very dull, owing to large accumulation of provisions from New-York and Boston, and this being the dead season, exchange has fallen a little from last quotation, and may now be quoted at 380 to the dollar. An old law, which was allowed to become a deadletter, has been revived, in consequence of the large quantities of spurious paper money finding its way into the country, by which all persons visiting Hayti are notified by the Secretary of State to obtain a passport from the representative or agent of the Government prior to their leaving port, (this applies to Haytians as well as foreigners,) otherwise they will not be permitted to land in any port of the Republic, unless by special order of the Secretary. If they should be Haytians they will be dealt with according to law for infraction of the Government orders. The commandant will be held personally responsible for the due performance of this order.

The Boston Forgery—Operations of an Ex-Officer of the United States Army—$20,000 Involved.

From the Boston Journal, July 23.

It is a painful duty to give publicity to another case of criminal folly, by a young man of bright prospects, led away by dissipation into an extravagance of living which complicated him so badly in money matters that he chose to attempt to postpone the evil day by forgery. Saturday, the 9th inst., Capt. M. E. BIGELOW left this city suddenly and in a manner to give rise to suspicion. For some time past he has been engaged in business at No. 505 Washington-street, just above Boylston Market, where everybody supposed he was doing a prosperous business, as others had done there before him. Friday a sale of his business was made, and before completing it personally, he left Saturday morning for New-York. It became speedily known that he he had become so involved pecuniarily that any honest issue out of his troubles was impossible. It appears that as far back as two years ago he entered upon a style of living outside of his own family that his business would not justify. It was done quietly, and few were aware but that his habits were perfectly correct, having a beautiful wife and two children living at the South End. The demand for money beyond what his business gave him tempted him to forge the name of his uncle upon notes, which he used to obtain money on. He began in a small way, and took up the notes as they became due, either by paying them with money or other notes of a similar kind, all of them bearing the forged signature of his uncle and the forged indorsement of his brother and father. In the course of his business he sometimes obtained large bills of goods on credit and gave these notes as collateral. By paying exorbitant rates of interest he managed to postpone the evil day, but he became deeper and deeper involved, until a short time since he was forced to make a clean breast of the whole matter to his father and intimate friends. Either he did not know or could not tell the extent of his forgeries, for parties were employed to look up the forged paper, and it was hoped to take it up quietly and save the disgrace and pain which a publicity to such an affair causes beyond the circulation of those not intimately associated with the erring party. An investigation, however, showed that probably $20,000 would not be a large estimate of the extent of his forgery, and it was found impossible to meet it, and it was decided to repudiate it all. When this decision was known Capt. BIGELOW left as above stated, and has not been seen in the city, and it is possible that he is now out of the country. His other liabilities for goods purchased and not paid for will probably amount to more than $10,000, making an irregularity of over $30,000. The matter has been put in the hands of detectives, who are in pursuit of him. He was for a long time an officer on Gen. BURRILL's staff, of the First Brigade of the militia, and was a very fine soldier. He is about thirty-five years of age, fine looking, and was very popular with every one who formed his acquaintance. He was frank and generous to a fault, and undoubtedly took the first step in his folly from sheer inability to say "no," and a want of moral resolution. So desperate were his circumstances, that he persuaded a lady with whom he was acquainted to loan him $1,000 about two weeks since, which she raised by mortgaging all the property she had. His resignation as an officer on Gen. BURRILL's staff was compelled by the flagrant irregularity of his conduct, which his friends then urged him to abandon. A wide circle of friends will read this with a regret which cannot be expressed, and many, no doubt, would as soon have learned of his death as his disgrace.

A Missouri Tragedy—An Old Man Murdered in Cold Blood.

From the Missouri Republican, July 20.

On Monday afternoon a shocking tragedy occurred at Buckley Station, on the Telegraph road, about twelve miles from the Court-house, ROBERT BUCKLEY, an old man of sixty years of age, being shot and almost instantly killed by HERMANN NEUHOFF. The place where the affair took place is a quiet rural region, and a wide-spread sensation was the natural result. The parties involved live quite close to each other, NEUHOFF's house being nearly opposite BUCKLEY's place, on the other side of the road. The latter's name is familiar to the public in connection with the libel suit instituted by ELIZA P. BUCKLEY, against the *Republican*, based upon the publication of the particulars of the deceased's application for a divorce from his wife. The homicide appears to have been the result of a gust of passion arising from a dog delonging to BUCKLEY attacking some hogs, the property of NEUHOFF. It is probable, however, the report that some previous ill-feeling existed between the parties is correct. The ing statement of the facts, keveloped at the inquest, held yesterday, furnishes a satisfactory account of the fatal rencontre. The inquest was held by 'Squire FASLETT, at the house of ALEX. BUCKLEY, who keeps a grocery-store on the Telegraph-road, and where "the BUCKLEY girls" and their mother reside.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

M. Paradol's Successor—The French Municipal Election—France and Rome—The Bank of England—Marine Disaster—A Yacht-Race.

PARIS, July 22.—It is officially announced today that M. BERTHEMY, owing to the death of M. PREVOST PARADOL, will remain in Washington as the French Minister. The melancholy death of the latter has caused a profound sensation throughout France.... The municipal election in France will be held on the 6th of August.... HENRY MARTIN, the celebrated French historian, publishes a long article in the *Siècle*, this morning, taking the ground that France ought to break with Rome, seeing that the extravagant pretenses of the Pope are fatal to the liberties of the Gallican Church.

LONDON, July 22.—The demand here for money since the change in the rate of interest at the Bank of England, has been good, but not particularly urgent. The opinion is, in moneyed circles, that the bank might have waited a few days before advancing the rate, but the error, if error there were, was on the side of safety.... The ship *Wildhunter*, from Liverpool for St. John, N. F., has been obliged to put into Cork harbor, having sprung a leak when only a day or two out.... The yacht *Eva* won the prize offered by the London Yacht Club, on a second trial, yesterday.

INFALLIBILITY.

The Promulgation of the Dogma—Allocution Delivered by the Pope.

PARIS, July 22.—The following is the allocution delivered by the Pope on the occasion of the promulgation of the infallibility dogma:

"The activity of the Sovereign Pontiff has been great, but it does not destroy, it builds; it does not oppress, it sustains; and it often defends the rights of our brethren; that is, the rights of the bishops—and of some who have not voted with us. Let them feel that they have voted in error, and let them remember that the Lord is not error. Let them remember that a few years ago they thought as we do. Have they then two consciences, two wills on the same subject? Heaven forbid! We pray, then, that God, who alone makes miracles, will illumine their hearts and minds that they may return to the bosom of their father—that is, the Sovereign Pontiff, the unworthy Vicar of Christ—and work with us against the enemies of the Church. Let it so be that we may say, with St. Augustine, Lord, You have given us Your admirable light, and now we see! May Heaven bless you all!"

CHINA.

The Pekin Massacre—Advices Received in London—The First Reports Not Exaggerated.

LONDON, July 22.—Details of the massacre of foreigners at Pekin have been received. The first accounts did not exaggerate the horrors of the affair. Neither age nor sex was spared, and some persons were burned to death in the buildings destroyed.

WASHINGTON.

The Consular Agents—Gen. Sheridan's Mission—Illegal Tobacco Manufactory—Personal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The newly-appointed Consular Agents were today assigned to their respective districts by Secretary BOUTWELL. Mr. KEIM oversees the Consuls in China, Japan, the East Indies and the coast of Africa. Mr. ARMSTRONG takes the Continent of Europe, and Mr. DENNIS the British Islands. The books, accounts, and general conduct of all consular officers will be subject to the supervision of these agents by the terms of their instructions which were made out today.

PERSONAL.

Gen. SHERIDAN telegraphs Gen. SHERMAN that he will reach here to-night or to-morrow morning. After seeing the Secretary of War and Gen. SHERMAN, he will visit the President at Long Branch, and sail from New-York on the *Cuba*, on the 30th inst, accompanied by Col. FORSYTH, of his staff. They will be absent about six months. Gen. SHERMAN will leave here to-morrow afternoon for Berkely Springs, Va., to spend a few days with his family. Mr. SAVILLE, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, has received an offer from a banking firm doing business in Paris and London, to enter their employment at a salary of $5,000 a year. He has decided to remain in the Department for the present, as his salary has been raised, by assignment to duty as superintendent of the building, to $4,000.

THE INDIANS.

Gen. SHERMAN has information from Fort Edmunds, near Cheyenne, Wyoming, that Indians in that section are all quiet, and that no general war is expected.

ILLEGAL MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO.

A circular letter from the Internal Revenue Department has been issued, stating that for some time evidence has been accumulating of constant and increasing illegal trade in manufactured tobacco in the rural and other districts of the South and West, and largely through the instrumentality of peddlers and small manufacturers, who, it is said, sell the tobacco at prices which preclude the idea of an honest payment of all the taxes due thereon. These fraudulent tobaccoes are put upon the market by using, first, counterfeit stamps; second, by the use of genuine stamps which are removed from packages which have been emptied; and, third, by the getting up of empty stamped packages, or the stamped portions thereof, and using them a second time. The Commissioner therefore calls upon all local internal revenue officers to use the utmost vigilance and energy to break up this illegal business, recommending them particularly to keep a close watch over tobacco peddlers; to examine their stocks as often as they are found traveling through the country selling tobacco; to compel them to destroy the stamped portion of every box as soon as emptied, and on their refusal to institute proceedings for fines and penalties. Several other remedies to prevent violations of the law in this respect are recited, the Commissioner asserting that by vigorous and unceasing efforts on the part of local revenue officers these frauds can and will be suppressed, and that it is the expectation of the Revenue office that such will be the result.

Base Ball—The Marylands and Athletics—A Game in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—A well-contested game was played this afternoon by the Marylands, of Baltimore, and Athletics, the latter winning by a score of 24 to 13, as follows:

Marylands	0	1	2	1	5	0	0	2	2—13
Athletics	3	1	3	5	0	1	3	4	4—24

About 1,500 persons witnessed the game, and both sides were applauded for excellent fielding and batting.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 22.—The base-ball match between the Harvards and Eagles resulted in a victory for the Harvards by a score of 56 to 14.

Cuba—Laying the New Ocean Cable—Progress of the Work.

HAVANA, July 22.—The Panama and West India Cable Company have commenced operations. Twenty-five miles of the cable have been laid across the flats opposite Cape Cazones. The *Dacia* will begin, to-morrow, and lay the western end to Batabano. The *Suffolk* will immediately embark the eastern end, which she will lay to Santiago de Cuba. It is expected that telegraphic communication with Santiago de Cuba will be complete within a week.

Arizona Advices—Arrival of Gen. Stoneman—His First Order—Indians to be Deemed Hostile.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Advices from Prescott, Arizona Territory, to July 9, have been received here. Gen. STONEMAN had arrived at that city and assumed command of the Department of Arizona. His first order was one to post commanders to regard all Indians as hostile. Gov. SAFFORD was visiting Prescott. Rains had fallen and the crops were improving. The mining news was favorable.

COAL.

The Strike in the Schuylkill Region—Propositions from the Miners to Effect a Settlement of the Difficulties.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 22.—At a meeting of the delegates of the Working Men's Benevolent Association of Schuylkill County, held today, it was resolved to resume work upon the basis of 1869, as soon as coal sells at $3 at Port Carbon, with an advance and reaction of eight and a half per cent. for every twenty-five cents advance or reaction above or below $3 per ton, provided the rates shall not be less than at $2 per ton. It was also resolved that if at the above prices, any miner working at contract work makes over $100 per month, his employer shall deduct ten per cent. from the amount due him; over $125, twenty per cent.; over $150, thirty per cent.; over $200, forty per cent. It is understood that this proposition is made in consequence of the refusal of the workmen of the upper regions to join in the eight-hour strike. A meeting of the American Board of Trade is called for Monday next to consider this proposition, though leading operators here say it will not be accepted. It is generally understood, however, that in view of an immediate resumption upon some satisfactory compromise, the tolls upon the Reading Railroad will be reduced.

The Fifth Maryland Regiment in Philadelphia—The Reception—Departure for Cape May.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The Fifth Maryland Regiment arrived early this morning, and were received at the depot by a delegation of officers of the several regiments, and a committee of citizens, who escorted the visitors to the Continental Hotel, where they partook of a bounteous breakfast. Afterward, they marched to Twelfth-street, where they were joined by a military escort, composed of the Second and Eighth Regiments, and the procession marched through some of the principal streets, which were lined with spectators. The soldierly bearing and excellent drill of the Maryland regiment were subjects of general remark. In passing the La Pierre House, on Broad-street, they were reviewed by Maj.-Gen. PREVOST, and also by the Mayor, in front of his office. On reaching Market-street Wharf the Marylanders took a boat and were carried over to Camden, where they took the cars for Cape May. They are prepared to go into camp, and have a splendid band and powerful drum corps.

Canada—A Railway Loan to be Guaranteed by England—Marine Disaster in Halifax Harbor.

OTTAWA, Canada, July 22.—Information has been received here that the Imperial Government is willing to guarantee a loan for the construction of the Pacific Railway from Montreal to British Columbia.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 22.—The brigantine *Chieftain*, bound to Malaga, ran down a pleasure party in the harbor, this afternoon, and three persons, JAMES and MARTIN O'CONNOR, and their sister, were drowned.

The Trouble in North Carolina—Efforts for a Speedy Trial of the Arrested Parties.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 22.—Mr. BROCK HOLDEN, of Caswell County, brother of Gov HOLDEN, is in this city. He is a brother-in-law of Mr. WILLEY, one of the prisoners arrested at Yanceyville, and is endeavoring to induce the Governor to order the Court of Oyer and Terminer to try the Alamance prisoners. Mr. HOLDEN says that as fair a trial can be had in Caswell County as in any portion of the United States.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Five men were arrested, today, charged with robbery and the committal of a gross outrage on the person of a young lady on South Broad-street, on the evening of the 14th. The lady was in company with a gentleman, when both were assaulted by a gang of seven men, and the lady carried away to a neighboring field, the gentleman being overpowered by a portion of the gang. Two of the prisoners turned State's evidence, and the three others were committed in default of $5,000 bail. They robbed the lady of $11.

RICHMOND, Va., July 22.—A telegram from Danville, Va., reports that last night, a party of Col. KIRK's North Carolina State Militia, entered the place and seized and carried off RANDOLPHUS GUNN, who had fled there from North Carolina for refuge.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 22.—An unknown man, who shipped as fireman on the steamer *Galatea*, at New-York, Thursday afternoon, died suddenly soon after that vessel left for this city.

OVID, N. Y., July 22.—The work on the Willard Asylum for the Insane is progressing rapidly. The trustees will open the new wards on the 1st of October for 250 patients, in addition to the 250 now in the Asylum.

BOSTON, July 22.—At Fitchburg, last night, the Heywood Chair Company manufactory, the works of the Union Machine Company and the building used by SIMONDS as a manufactory for machine knives, were destroyed by fire. The following are the losses: HEYWOOD & Co., between $30,000 and $40,000; insured for $3,000; SIMONDS & Co., $10,000.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 22.—The Senate today refused to expel AARON ALPEORA BRADLEY. A resolution to adjourn *sine die* was introduced and lost by the casting vote of the President. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

The Quarantine Troubles—A Voice from Perth Amboy.

The following letters explain themselves:

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 21, 1870.

To Dr. Carnochan, Health Officer of the Port of New-York:

Please inform me by what authority you board vessels in the Lower Bay coming to this port, fumigate their hatchways, and then charge them $20? Also, for what purpose, and by what authority, you sent your deputy in a steamer to take a vessel out of our harbor and quarantine? Was it not an act of piracy?

Have you instructed the New-York pilots to take every vessel coming into Sandy Hook within your quarantine line, in order to rob them under a Quarantine law?

Does New-York claim all the waters of the Lower Bay? If not, what does she claim?

What individual right has New-York to the waters inside of Sandy Hook south of a line drawn from the Great Kills to Coney Island?

SOLOMON ANDREWS, Health Officer.

To Dr. Cochran, Health Officer of Brooklyn:

Please inform me what right you or your Board of Health have to require a bill of health for coffee which has passed our quarantine?

Who did you not require it as well from Boston or Philadelphia as from Perth Amboy, N. J.?

Is there any quarantine law in Brooklyn which justifies it?

Have either of you gentlemen any fault to find with our quarantine regulations? And did you ever know or hear of a case of malignant or infectious disease imported into New-York or Brooklyn via Perth Amboy? If so, when, and what?

The answers to some of those questions, should I receive them, I propose to transmit to the Governor of New-Jersey. Please, therefore, be particular, and oblige your obedient servant,

SOLOMON ANDREWS, Health Officer.

Shocking Double Tragedy in Ohio—An Aged Man Kills His Wife with a Hatchet and Hangs Himself.

The Erie *Dispatch* of Wednesday says: "A terrible tragedy occurred on Tuesday morning in the township of Conneaut, about two and a half miles from the borough, on the road to Ridgeville. A well-to-do farmer, named RALPH WRIGHT, resided there. He was about sixty years of age, and his wife about forty-five. Four daughters lived with them, two between the ages of ten and twelve, and two three or four years older. On Monday night Mr. WRIGHT and his wife visited Mr. STEPHEN DANIELS, a neighbor, returning about 9 o'clock. Nothing unusual appeared to be the matter at that time, but about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning Mrs. WRIGHT was aroused by her husband making a murderous attack on her with a hatchet. She screamed and sprang out of bed, and the children came into the room. One of the older girls, at the risk of her own life, sprang between her father and mother and grasped the hatchet, which she succeeded in wresting from the murderer's hand. Mrs. WRIGHT, already slashed about the hands, arms, and head, ran down stairs and into the woodshed, her husband following. He there caught up an ax and struck her in the back of the head, burying the blade in her skull. She staggered a couple of steps and sank down in the grass. Meantime the children had run after the neighbors. The track of the murderer showed that he had gone up stairs to the rooms occupied by the girls, carrying the bloody ax with him, doubtless with the intention of also murdering them. When the neighbors arrived, Mrs. WRIGHT was still alive, but speechless. She breathed her last about half an hour after the attack. Before leaving the house the murderer set fire to it, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the flames were finally subdued. When the fire was quelled, a search was made for the murderer through the barn and in the vicinity of the premises, but it was for some time unsuccessful. Finally he was found, dead, but yet warm, hanging in a stable near the barn. The suicide had been a most determined one. He was leaned over forward, his feet thrown back, and his knees nearly touching the floor. He is supposed to have been insane, and probably had for some time brooded over the commission of the terrible crime, as he has of late several times remarked that there was soon going to be a great change about the house.

The Michigan Central Railroad Accident—Two Men Killed, and Several Seriously Injured—Cause of the Accident—A Sad Incident.

From the Detroit Free Press, July 21.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, just after the engineer of the Atlantic express train on the Michigan Central Road had blown his whistle for Wayne Station, eighteen miles west of this city, and while his train was moving at the rate of thirty miles an hour, he discovered that the switch, which there combines to form a track on each side of the stations, was set so that he was running his train right into the rear of a freight train standing on the side track, which was also bound east, but had switched in to give up the main track to the express. As soon as the startling truth was evident, the engineer sounded "down brakes" and the brakemen had them on in an instant, but they could only slacken the great speed, as the distance was not 300 feet, before the engine went into the caboose of the freight-train, tearing it into splinters, destroying the next two freight-cars, then overturning itself on the ground, with the forward trucks resting in the kitchen of the station agent, which was pretty well torn to pieces. A locust tree, as large as a man's body, which stood in the way, was cut clean off, part of it also going into the house. The freight-train had been waiting for some time, and two brakemen were in the caboose, fast asleep. The body of one, named JOSEPH ROBARGE, of this city, was fished out of the wreck; but the other, named VAN ALLEN, who resides near Wayne Station, lived a few moments after being taken up. Both were very badly bruised, seeming to have received the full force of the shock. ROBARGE leaves a wife in Detroit, but the other one is a single man. No further damage was done to the freight train, but a sad wreck was made of the caboose and two freight cars, all of them being piled up in a large heap of splinters and broken iron, with the freight scattered up and down the track. It seems that the fireman on the express train jumped from the engine as soon as it was seen that a collision was coming, and he escaped with a dislocated shoulder and a few bruises. The engineer, ISAAC KIMBALL, of this city, attempted to make his leap when the trains were almost together, but struck the water-tank and fell back, and seems to have been hit by some of the flying timbers. He is very badly injured, and it is feared that he has some internal hurt which will result in death. He was lying across the track when found, and spoke a few words on being carried into the hotel, desiring that they should carry him down and let him see how bad "the old gal" was smashed up. The engine was a very fine one, and is badly damaged. When the collision occurred the baggage-master was seated in about the center of his car, and he states that he performed some wonderful leaping and jumping, and when he came to get settled, he found both ends of his car completely smashed, while there were a few feet in the center almost untouched by the shock. Several trunks were ground to pieces, and some of the other light freight damaged. The passengers in the first coach were aroused by the shock, going under and over the seats, and a regular stampede occurred as soon as the car ceased to bump. In one of the front seats sat a man and wife, and they held a young child between them. Their corner of the coach was sheared clean off, splinters and bolts flying in every direction, and yet neither of the three was in the slightest degree injured. A man sitting just behind them was lifted over two seats and left in the aisle, but it all occurred so gently that it was several minutes before he was sufficiently awake to understand that the train had not halted at some station. The collision was not much felt further down the train, and some of the sleeping passengers hardly woke up over it.

The accident was brought about through the alleged negligence of the switchman. After letting the freight train in he is said to have walked off, leaving the switch wide open, and knowing that the fast train would soon be along. As the collision occurred on the switch the main track was not incumbered, and no delay occurred to other trains. Quite a singular coincidence is called to mind by the death of ROBARGE. Many will remember that a year or two ago a fireman named MOSES ROBARGE (who was a cousin of JOSEPH,) was killed at Huron Station, by the explosion of a locomotive boiler. MOSES left a widow, whom JOSEPH, the latest victim subsequently married, and now the poor woman is a second time widowed by nearly the same terrible agency which deprived her of her first husband.

Inhuman Treatment of an Orphan Boy—Compelled to Remain in the Sun All Day Without Clothing.

From the Philadelphia Day, July 21.

It seems as if this city was endeavoring to bear off the palm in regard to cases of cruel treatment. About two years ago a man named ALFRED SCHREYER, residing on Rising Sunlane, above York road, indentured from the managers of the Northern Home for Friendless Children an orphan boy, aged about eleven years, named WILLIAM RAMSEY, who, it is alleged, has from that time forth been very harshly treated. On last Sunday morning the lad went to an old abandoned quarry about half a mile from SCHREYER's house, on the line of the Reading Railroad, which has of late years become filled with water, in which the boys of the vicinity are accustomed to bathe. While thus engaged, his absence was noticed by SCHREYER, who went to the spot and found him. Without giving him any notice to go home, he gathered up the boy's clothing and took it off to his home. The boy observed the movement, but was afraid to say anything. Some time afterwards the sun, which, it will be remembered, was terribly hot on Sunday, began to affect him, but having no clothing he dared not go home. There was no shade near, so he was obliged to sit on the side of the quarry in the broiling sun until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. This continued exposure to the heat of the sun so inflamed his body, and especially his back, that large blisters formed upon him. About 4 o'clock two sons of a German lady, named Mrs. KAMERLY, residing near by, came to the place to bathe, and here they found the poor lad. Their sympathies were excited by his pitiable condition, and upon going home they told their mother, who sent them back with a suit of clothes for the suffering boy. He put them on, and went with the boys to their home. Mrs. KAMERLY, upon seeing his condition went to the home of SCHREYER, and saw his wife, and told her of what had happened. To her great surprise, however, Mrs. SCHREYER ordered her out of the house, and told her that, if she did not go back, and take the clothes off RAMSEY and turn him out she would have her prosecuted. She also made threats against Mrs. KAMERLY in case of further interference. Mrs. KAMERLY being a timed woman and ignorant of the laws, became so frightened at these threats that she went back to her home, and taking the clothes from him told him that he would have to go away, so after dark the lad left and went back to SCHREYER's house and knocked for admittance. No answer came, however, and so, after repeated applications, he went back of the barn and laid down in the grass until near daybreak, when he again attempted to get into the house, but again without avail. Ashamed of his nude condition, he then went back to the quarry, where he remained without food all day, until late in the afternoon, when a lady named Mrs. ALEXANDER heard of his condition. She went over to the quarry, and found that he was in a truly pitiable state. His back had become a mass of sores, engendered from the blisters of Sunday, by the intense heat of the sun of Monday. Wrapping her apron around the unfortunate lad, she went in search of an officer, and after she had found Officer PETERMAN, accompanied him back to the quarry. Mrs. ALEXANDER procured some clothing for the boy, and he was taken to the Germantown Station-house, where a warrant was issued for the arrest of SCHREYER. On Tuesday he had a hearing before Alderman THOMAS, the room being filled with persons. While the officer was testifying, some person in the window called out that he was speaking from prejudice. Calling the lad to him, the officer removed his shirt and exposed his back in justification of his evidence.

NEW MAGAZINES.

—The August *Putnam's* sets out with a second installment of "Love in Fiji," and contains some readable prose by A. A. ADEE, Prof. DE VERE, SIDNEY HYDE and others, and some passable poetry by ADA W. ADAMS, Mrs. F. BARROW and Mr. JOHN H. EUWER. "Our Earliest Annalist," by Prof. G. W. GREEN, refers to ABIEL HOLMES, who was born in 1864, died 1837, and wrote *Holmes' Annals of America*, a work in two solid octavos, now seldom seen. The eighth chapter of Mrs. AMES' "A Woman's Right"—it naturally takes a long time to state it—follows, and another lady, Miss S. F. COOPER, has a paper of interest on "Mme. LAFAYETTE and her Mother." What is evidently and accurately intended as the *pièce de résistance* of the number is Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH'S "The Constitutional Crisis in England." The author kindly mentions a number of things—such as that the British Constitution is unwritten—with which he supposes American readers to be unfamiliar, quotes BURKE and PYM, and comes to the encouraging conclusion that "England will probably grapple vigorously with the tremendous problems which are forced upon her, and there is good reason for hoping that she will work out something of value, not for herself only, but for the world."

In the "Editorial Notes" which we are at liberty to ascribe to Mr. PARKE GODWIN, occurs the following personal reference to Mr. DICKENS, ending with a copy of tributary verses, both of which will be read with interest and satisfaction:

"The universal outburst of eulogy which has followed his departure in both hemispheres, and which has come from all classes of people, has left little or nothing more to be said. Pulpit and press, all over the world, have vied with each other in their efforts to say good and kindly things of the best and kindliest of authors.... Nothing more is to be said in the way of eulogy—criticism would now be out of place—but a word may be added to set him right, if, perchance, he was still wrong, with any of the American public. The last time we saw him was in the little office of his weekly paper, in Catharine-street, near the Strand, London. He was then but a few weeks returned from America, and he was full of gratitude and lively remembrance of the kindness with which he had been received on his second visit. He seemed to feel that he had once done the American people a great injustice, and to be eager to make amends for it by the lavish and enthusiastic praise which he heaped upon the country, and the generous cordiality with which he welcomed all individual Americans, who came properly introduced, to his attention. In his private conversation, more than in any of his published expressions, he bore witness to the greatness and grandeur of the nation, and to the better characteristics of it, which on his first visit he had overlooked or slurred. He was prompt to admit, not merely that we had changed in the interval of his two visits, but that he had been mistaken in his estimate of what we were; and the frankness of the avowal disarmed at once any prejudice that one might have contracted from the perusal of *Chuzzlewit* or the *American Notes*."

BOZ.

Call him Boz, for that is what we named him,
With tears and laughter,
Ere with our Laurel-wreath we proudly claimed him
Forever after.

Call him Boz—that was our word for him
When he was young,
And unto us, from some far corner dim,
His accents rung.

In earlier days, when first we caught the glory
Just shimmering through,
The tenderest utterance—the rarest story
We ever knew!

As little children, by their mother seated,
Group softly round
To hear her stories o'er and o'er repeated,
With awe profound,

While memory brings back dreams of joy and sweetness,
Even as he willed,
We gathered at his feet—from his completeness
Our store he filled.

We loved the author, who so loved the true,
So hated wrong;
We loved the teacher, whose great soul we knew,
Tender and strong.

We felt the loving spirit of the master
In all his creeds.
He touched the world's cold heart, and it beat faster
For human needs.

As like an angel visiting each dwelling
With kindly face,
He lit the fire of love, Heaven's watchword telling,
In every place.

Close up those earnest eyes to want and sorrow,
Forevermore!
And bid him stand erect, upon the morrow,
Earth's labors o'er.

And, like the seraphs in the old-time vision,
Still, to and fro,
His thoughts, like spirits from yon world elysian,
Will come and go.

— *Harper's*, like other magazines, has its distinguishing characteristics, so that one knows pretty much what to expect before looking through it. It seldom frightens or offends, or astonishes anybody, but sends forth its ample stream of amusement and instruction in a manner well calculated to gratify the great mass of average readers who either stay at home in ease or travel by land or water. The paper about "Our Artists in Italy," in the new number, is pleasantly written, but inevitably personal to a degree which even the distance of the subjects cannot render wholly in good taste. The first part of a letter "To the Women of America," on the threadbare topic of women's suffrage, is sensibly expressed. That it is neither particularly original nor very interesting is not the fault of the writer, since the whole matter has been of late so frequently restated that new combinations of fact and argument are possible only to genius, and the public in general are as tired of it as a child with an old Kaleidoscope. After all, the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and we shall, perhaps, be obliged to judge from observation, rather than to determine by argument, the use which women are to make of those fresh powers and opportunities which the changes in public feeling are throwing in their way. There is much useful information among the editor's various departments at the end, and in his usual gentle vein of half plaintive moralizing, he gossips through the concluding pages. *Harper's* is in all respects admirably edited, and the magazine richly deserves a success, which is, we believe, entirely unprecedented in the history of similar periodicals. Other works of the kind rise into notice, attain their maximum of prosperity and sink into insignificance; but with *Harper's* the word is always upward and onward, and the circulation of each successive year surpasses that of the year before.

A second critical review of Mr. FROUDE'S History opens the current *Catholic World*. "In the Greenwood" is a story, rather well written, and the "Adam" of Andreini is an account of the strange miracle-play which VOLTAIRE, in his life of MILTON, mentions having seen in his youth at Milan. A copy of this rare poem may be found in the Astor Library. The fable is substantially that of "Paradise Lost," and as it undoubtedly preceded the poem of the great Englishman, and many points of resemblance cannot be disputed, the assumption that MILTON profited by the works of Andreini, may not be wholly without foundation. "Fénelon" is an able lecture delivered by the late Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, pastor of St. Stephen's, New-York, before the Y. M. C. A. of Boston. A further part of "Dion and the Sybils" appears, and an important article on "Matter and Spirit in the light of Modern Science" ensues, which is translated from *Le Correspondant*. "Nazareth"—an account of the topographical and other features of the sacred spot—more chapters of the "Young Vermonters," "Reading Homer," a poem of some cleverness, "The Works of Gerald Griffin," a third examination of "The Pope and the Council," by Janus, "The Superstition of Unbelief," "Reformatories for Boys," and a seventh paper on the Vatican Council make up the remaining contributions of the number.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S posthumous letters, which constitute the first article of *Hours at Home*, exhibit nearer at hand, and at moments of carelessness and confidence, one hitherto known to the public only through her writings for print, thus enabling us to get a closer insight of her nature. The other papers included in the August number of this magazine are selected with taste, and are generally solid, if not often brilliant. GEORGIANA CRAIK'S "Hero," "Education in Syria," and "Mme. de Lafayette" are continued. "The Old Clock of Prague," by Dr. HOLLAND, is an eccentric little sketch, humorous and suggestive, and "The Coming Book," by Prof. SCHELE DE VERE, may be considered a well-stated plea for national literature. With characteristic delicacy and judgment, and an almost affectionate appreciation of the genius of CHARLES DICKENS, Mr. DONALD G. MITCHELL has contributed a brief outline of the life and writings of this novelist, whose loss we have so recently been called upon to deplore. The article is deeply interesting, and all who read will surely echo its concluding words, "God bless his memory! It shall be green for us always." In France another brilliant light has been extinguished, in the loss of the famous critic, SAINTE-BEUVE, to whom a graceful and appropriate tribute is paid in the concluding paper. It is sad indeed to reflect that SAINTE-BEUVE'S brilliant contemporary, PREVOST PARADOL, should so soon and so miserably have followed him to a premature grave.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

Opening Exercises of Commencement Week—Contest for the Prizes—Celebration of Class Day—Pleasant Scenes and Pleasant Ceremonies.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HANOVER, Wednesday, July 20, 1870.

The manufacturing establishment of Dartmouth College has completed another year of labor, and it presents, as the fruits of its year's work, fifty young and manly Bachelors of Arts. For the last few days the friends of these Bachelors have been gathering from all points of the compass to see the closing touches put to the highly finished work. The gathering has been, it is true, of a much smaller size than last year. Last year, at the celebration of the Centennial, all Hanover tossed and surged like an angry sea. Ten thousand strangers took the little town by storm, and all was delightful bustle and confusion. This year things are more quiet, and Dartmouth in 1870 bears the same relation to Dartmouth, 1869, that the despised and empty champagne bottle does to its sparkling contents. The gathering has included every one. The father whose Freshman son takes a prize, the proud mother whose son just enters, the lady-love of some bewhiskered Senior—are all here. The New England face and characteristics peer out everywhere, and even the Professors' sharp faces seem to intimate that they would be equally willing to strike a bargain or discuss the philosophy of ARISTOTLE. A large element of what Dr. McCOSH persists in calling the "town" of Boston is also here visible.

THE OPENING EXERCISES.

The exercises began with the Baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, 17th inst., by President SMITH, of the College. The pulpit was handsomely decorated with flowers. The text was the eleventh chapter and sixth verse of Psalms: "If the foundations be destroyed, what shall the righteous do?" He proceeded to consider certain great foundations laid by God's own hand, and "garnished with all manner of precious stones." The first of these was a spiritual philosophy. Warning against the error of placing philosophy above the Bible, he reviewed materialistic speculations, taking occasion to demolish HUXLEY *en passant*. A second foundation was the plenary inspiration of the Bible. He urged a plenary inspiration, not mechanical, but dynamic. Third, came the sacrificial work of a Divine Savior, and fourth, the sanctity of the Sabbath. Fifth, was placed the integrity of the family, and sixth, the supremacy of the law. The discourse closed with an address to the graduating class.

On Monday evening the contest took place for the prizes founded by LE GRAND B. LOCKWOOD, Esq., to be conferred upon the first and second best speakers of both Junior and Sophomore Classes. The competitors spoke as follows:

In the Junior Class, CHARLES F. RICHARDSON, New Marlboro, Mass., "How They Brought the Good News," (BROWNING;) ALFRED T. BATCHELDER, Newport, N. H., "Defense of Robert Emmet;" WILLIAM W. FLINT, Concord, N. H., "Our Honored Dead," (BEECHER;) ASA W. WATERS, Marietta, Ohio, "Tribute to the Memory of Humboldt," (LIEBER;) MELVIN ADAMS, Ashburnham, Mass., "The Traitor's Death," (SARGENT;) CHARLES A. SAVAGE, Stowe, Vt., "Regulus to the Roman Senate." The Sophomore competitors were WILLIAM P. FOWLER, Concord, N. H.; "The Dream of Eugene Aram," (T. HOOD;) FRED. H. GOULD, Bradford, N. H., "Defense of Queen Caroline," (BROUGHAM;) JAMES F. COLBY, St. Johnsbury, Vt., "American War," (CHATHEM;) RALPH TALBOT, Fayette, Mo., "Burr and Blennerhassett," (WIRT;) HENRY L. SLACK, Plymouth, Vt., "Eulogy on Foot," (SUMNER;) and CHARLES A. JEWELL, Plymouth, N. H., "Hannibal at the Altar," (KELLOGG.)

CLASS DAY.

But with Tuesday came the day which the students most of all enjoy, and whose every hour is employed in pleasure soon to be gone forever. On this day the class of '70 met together for the last time, and celebrated their class day exercises. The first part of the exercises were held in the College Church, which was filled with a motley audience. The entire floor of the church swarmed with the lords of creation, while the galleries above were loaded down with silks, satins and the lovely forms of their fair owners. As Christmas evergreens are highly appropriate at this Wintry season of the year, they ran in serpentine folds round the pillars and the galleries, and united over the pulpit, with the Star-Spangled Banner, '70 and patriotic enthusiasm. Many are the little breaks that mar festivities, and Dartmouth is not an exception. Although the clock pointed fiercely to the hour of three, and reluctantly ticked past that eventful hour, no DODWORTH appeared to gladden their eyes with his brazen sheen, or their hearts with his noisy harmony. DODWORTH was not. Nothing could be done but to fall back upon the old organ. That this was a disappointment any one can see. The rural breast had come there hungering after the beery OFFENBACH or the eternal STRAUSS. Was it to be put of with "We Won't Go Home Till Morning," wheezed out in melancholy tune? Nothing could be done but to make the best of the substitute, which the organist certainly did. The exercises were opened with prayer by President SMITH, after which GEO. S. EDGELL, of St. Louis, Mo., made the introductory address. The class oration was then delivered by J. E. PIKE, of Rollinsford, N. H. This was sagacious, experienced and learned, and the orator handed out, as is the custom of young college orators, solid "chunks" of earthly wisdom. C. E. WOODBURY, of Acworth, N. H., was the class poet. He called upon his muse, as is the custom of college poets. If we can judge from the remainder of the poem, that lady did not arrive in time to help him out of a very serious muddle. As a direct way of getting at the subject, he described the feelings of poets in general, of which feelings he had, of course, a comprehensive knowledge. He "sang," this poet did, and the longer he sang the worse he got. He reviewed all things past, present and to come, and altogether made a sorry thing of it. The address to the President was made by Mr. H. W. TEWKSBURY, of West Randolph, Vt. In it, touching allusion was made to the death of one of the former members of the class. Congratulating the President that he had been restored to health, and had returned to his collegiate duties, he expressed the hope that the golden dust, which President SMITH had so happily termed the "best fertilizers of a century plant," would be scattered about it, as heretofore, in generous profusion. After a few remarks in answer by the President, the first part of the exercises closed.

A lovely dell, such as only the New-Hampshire hills possess, next held the audience. Here, in the open air, the baccalaureate enthusiasm might pop and fiz without injury to life or limb. Here the sound of the hearty laugh could go up without shocking the proprieties of any consecrated place. Here the green sward afforded them a comfortable resting-place in lieu of virtuously upright and painful pews. Here oxygen of ease and comfort could be had in place of carbonic acid, aching vertebræ, and a consciousness of rectitude. Here utter abandonment seized the class. Dress suits came into reckless contact with Nature's carpet, while shining broadcloth rested wearily against the bark of ye ancient elm, and the ant, the grasshopper and the cricket made merry over all. The rocky hill that rose abruptly from the speaker's desk, was covered with gay plumage of the Dartmouth birds of paradise, who have the curious effect upon students, when in their company, of causing them to imagine that they have been transported to regions of eternal bliss. A most attentive, good-humored and attractive audience had Mr. ABIEL LEONARD, of Fayette, Mo., the chronicler of the class. He soon caused the class to drop any appearance of levity, and become dignified and grave, by assuring them that as they were the first class of the second century of Dartmouth College, they were to give a tone and shape to the whole century in the College. After an exhortation to the class to let all their actions redound to the glory of '70, he proceeded to review the history of the class. It contained the usual funny incidents, jokes and blunders of a college history; who took his first seat in chapel among the Seniors, while the rest of Seventy's noble band cowered in the Freshman-seats; who carried off the first honor in base-ball; who made the first blunder in HOMER; how many signed the temperance pledge, and how many kept it; who attended the fire ten miles away on the 1st of April; who edited the Sophomore Bulletin, and became the clandestine journalists of a paper conceived in iniquity and born in sin, and so forth. It was the record of four years of college life, of the cares, trials, vexations, fears, and joys of fifty young men. It was a record of such alternations of pleasure and woe as only a college life could furnish. Many were the cutting things said, and many were the friendly pokes given under the weak rib. But it is whispered that when the historian came to relate all, his kindly pen failed him, and he allowed bygones, many of them, to be bygones forever. The part of the class statistics which the young ladies seemed to find most interesting was that which informed them that eleven of the class had resolved to insert their heads within the matrimonial noose at the earliest opportunity, and had already selected their fellow-victims. The class prophet was J. WEARE DEARBON, of Salem Depot, N. H. He proceeded to dispose of the future fortunes of the class in a business-like way.

The remainder of the exercises were celebrated under the "old pine." Under the shade of this old, old tree, have the graduating classes of Dartmouth stood from time immemorial. Standing on a commanding height, it is a landmark for miles around, and one under its shade can sweep his eye over a magnificent expanse. Standing on this knoll, gathered under the old pine, were the class of '70. The simple, touching words of the class ode rose in sweet melody on the air and died away. Then the class pipe was to be smoked for the last time. Soon the branches of the old pine were fragrant with the odors of Killikinnick, the blue hills in the distance were obscured by the bluish cloud, and even Mount Ascutney hid its diminished head. Smoke, smoke until the class had a prospect of equaling IRVING'S Dutchmen, who smoked themselves out of the sight of their friends and enemies and into a peaceful and fragrant oblivion. At this critical juncture S. C. FARNHAMS, of Topsham, Vt., parted the thick fog that overhung him to speak the last words of farewell. And as the words "farewell" fell from his lips, he and forty-nine fellow-members rushed forward and grasped, bit and fought for a fragment of the evergreen wreath that fondly circled the trunk of the old pine. With the breaking of this wreath, the circle of '70 was parted forever, and the class day was over.

ADDRESS BEFORE THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

In the evening an address before the Theological Society of the College was delivered by Rev. JACOB M. MANNING, D. D., of Boston. It discussed JOHN STUART MILL and the philosophy of the great utilitarian leader. It was in all respects an admirable paper, replete with philosophical learning and impartial in judgment. It was not, perhaps, a subject with which the rustic mind was over-familiar, and it was, to be sure, too abstract to be accomodated to the under-graduate capacity. As the names of MILL, COMTE, KANT and HAMILTON were rolled forth; as the adjectives of Positivist, Transcendentalist, Utilitarian flew round in reckless confusion, we saw the contemptuous under-graduate yawn, and the wrinkled farmer corrugate still more his aged brow in wonder and amaze. The address was one worthy of a better and a larger audience, although, in some respects, it was of Boston—Bostonian. D. D. L.

THE ANGELL TRAGEDY.

Withdrawal of the Complaint Against Mrs. Angell and the Sons—Discharge of all the Prisoners.

From the Providence Herald, July 21.

The trial was resumed yesterday, the condition of the court-room, as to audience, witnessing to the failing interest in the matter. Mr. TURNER opened by saying that he had intended to commence with the testimony of Capt. GROSS, and then to call upon the Coroner. Unless such testimony should be forthcoming, he should feel obliged to withdraw his complaint. The Court had issued a warrant on complaint of Mr. BROWN, and when that was done, several witnesses had agreed to swear to the truth of certain evidence. They had not done so, as they had promised, and so the testimony was insufficient, as given, to convict any one of the charge of murder. Had the testimony been brought in as expected, the proofs of guilt would have been undeniable. But as the case stood, he was unwilling to be of more expense to the State, and so was willing that Mrs. ANGELL, WILLIAM and DANIEL be discharged; also that JAMES FAGIN be discharged on motion. Mr. VAN SLYCK said this was as he had anticipated; but while acknowledging the propriety of Mr. TURNER'S course, and the justice of his action toward the State, still he rather regretted that the complaint had been withdrawn as it had, on account of Mrs. ANGELL, WILLIAM and DANIEL. He had desired to put before the community some matter that would convince them that whether WILLIAM P. ANGELL was drowned, came to his death by violence or by suicide, his family had no knowledge of or participation in the matter. He wished to show that WILLIAM ANGELL was at the druggist's until 10 o'clock that night, by his own memorandum and by the recollection of Mr. BURRINGTON, whose honesty no one can impeach. That WILLIAM breakfasted at Mrs. PARR'S on Tuesday morning, and that he left Tuesday. This he would say to brighten the recollection of PHILIP FEE, whose testimony had been so uncertain. That Mr. ANGELL was not at the house that Monday night. The parties against whom the charge has been made are professedly ignorant, and the whole affair is as much a mystery to them as to the public. Since the people followed and watched them so closely he only wondered that they had done so little or said so little that could be converted into self-crimination. The counsel for the State, has by allowing the discharge of the family, recommended himself to the good feelings of the community. Mr. AMES said he also had hoped that the trial might have gone on, so that a jury might have had the chance of deciding upon the freedom from guilt of the accused. He would willingly share in the opprobrium which the community cast upon Mr. BROWN, if he thought his charge could be sustained by the evidence; but after a trial of thirteen days at the inquest no one has been implicated, and FAGIN was only suspected because of his being a servant, and because of his having had disputes with Mr. ANGELL, none of which ever resulted seriously. He, therefore, moved his discharge. FAGIN was, therefore, discharged, and the proceedings were thus terminated.

An Artesian Well at Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Day.

In a former issue of the *Day* we called attention to the artesian well being bored by the firm of FICKEN & WILLIAMS, on Crown-street, above Callowhill, in front of their refinery. The work has now been in progress some time, and a depth of 168 feet has been bored. It was the original intention to bore a common well, and it was supposed that a supply of water would be reached at the depth of 60 feet, but after boring 48 feet a strata of granite rock was met, when it was determined to bore a regular artesian well. A depth of 105 feet was reached last Fall, when the work was suspended until about three weeks ago. From the surface to the rocky obstruction is all clay, and the rock is being bored through at the rate of five feet in twenty-four hours. The boring is effected by means of a stationary steam-engine, a large lever and an eight-inch drill. Of course it is impossible to tell what depth will be bored before a constant supply of water is reached, but when a stream is struck the water will come within four feet of the surface. The drill, Reumer, and other iron paraphernalia connected with the boring, weigh about 2,000 pounds, and the apparatus makes thirty strikes per minute. The spot where the boring is going on is the site of old "Peg Run." The firm have another artesian well on the premises, but the water is tinctured with iron, and unfit for use in their business.

Fire-Damp Explosion at Wilkesbarre, Penn.—Two Men Killed—Children Burned to Death by Coal-Oil.

From the Mauch Chunk (Penn.) Gazette, July 22.

A fire-damp explosion occurred in the Diamond mines, near Wilkesbarre, on Tuesday. JOHN McKORAM and HENRY MILLER were killed. The latter had just recovered from injuries he received by a car running over him some time ago.

A horrible accident happened last Sunday at the house of JACOB KLUMB, who lives about 1½ miles from White Haven, on the road leading to Eckly. In the morning of that day, he and his wife started for church, leaving a hired man and two little daughters, aged thirteen and six years. About 11 o'clock the elder child began to make preparations for dinner. In kindling the fire the wood failed to ignite, and she got the oil can and poured a few drops on the wood. In a moment the can exploded, and both she and her little sister, who was standing near, were in flames. All efforts to save them proved futile, though the neighbors were soon on hand and did all in their power. When the flames were subdued the bodies presented a horrible spectacle. They were almost burned to a crisp, and the flesh in some places fell from the bones. Dr. HALSEY, of White Haven, was called and did all he could to relieve the sufferers. The youngest child lived about two hours, the other died in the evening. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon, and was largely attended. Mr. KLUMB was formerly a resident of this place. When here he was employed as a moulder at the foundry of Messrs. ALBRIGHT & STROH. He has been particularly unfortunate with his family, not less than eight children having died within a comparatively short time. In this latest loss he has the sympathies of the community.

CURRENT NOTES.

The value of the silver ore brought to one mill in San Francisco averages $10,000 per day.

The railroad connection between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, from Dubuque to Sioux City, has been completed. The last rail was laid a few days since.

The fathers of families in Kansas declare their utter inability to combat the sarcastic "hits" of "Hon." S. B. ANTHONY. She has been making sad havoc among the editors.

Mr. ALEXANDER A. STEVENS has been re-elected Grand Master of the Freemasons of Canada. The next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge is to be held at Ottawa.

The hiding-place of Miss BELLA F. LOCKE, of Boston, has at length been discovered. She was found "Locke"-d in the embrace of Shakerism at Harvard, Mass.

A "GOODFELLOW" of Troy, N. Y., has invented a machine for cutting silk on the bias, so as to avoid any unnecessary waste of material. Henceforth Mr. GOODFELLOW will be handed down to posterity as a "jolly goodfellow."

A "humane" gentleman of Springfield, Mass., broke up a prize-fight on Wednesday last by whipping the combatants until the seconds threw up their sponges and retired from the scene of the conflict.

The recently-pardoned convicts from the New-Jersey State Prison, at Trenton, are represented, by an enthusiastic "local" of that city, as having left with "good characters and cheerful faces." Happy fellows.

Some enterprising citizens of Manchester, N. H., have in contemplation a "grand" wooden hotel, three stories in height, with accommodation for three hundred guests during the Summer season. It is to be hoped that they may not remain too long in the contemplation of it.

A band of gypsies, described as being a cross between Indians and Fenians, have lately appeared on the outskirts of a village in the northern part of this State. They understand and speak English, but never use it in talking among themselves.

The Baltimoreans do not seem to regard the bite of a rabid cur as of much consequence, if we may judge from a verdict recently rendered, in which the plaintiff is awarded one cent damages as an "honest" recompense for the biting of his son.

The sturgeon fisheries at West Park and New-Hamburg, on the Hudson River, are being operated with a good deal of profit this season. Seventy-five of these fish, weighing in the aggregate nearly nine tons, have recently been sold in the Albany markets.

Nearly every city enjoys an occasional sensation of some kind or other. Indianapolis is just now excited over the nocturnal ramblings of a male somnambulist, who is frequently seen at night in the city cemeteries endeavoring to decipher old inscriptions on tombstones with the aid of a lantern.

A visitor at Niagara Falls from Lewiston, Me., went to cool himself last week by bathing his head at the old *Maid of the Mist* landing, but met with so much advice from the loiterers that he became exasperated, and jumped in head foremost. The body has not since been recovered.

The colored worshipers at one of the St. Louis churches have had much cause for annoyance during several weeks past. On their way home after service they are waylaid, and an expression of political opinion demanded, which, in failing to be of the proper stamp, brings upon them a most unmerciful thrashing.

A Western paper says it has it on authority—but on what sort of authority it does not enlighten us—that President GRANT will be compelled to remain at Washington a few weeks longer in consequence of the European war. As the General has already begun to enjoy the puff of peace at Long Branch, a contradiction is unnecessary.

Mr. H. W. THOMPSON, a lawyer of note at Cincinnati, Ohio, excited the disgust of some street-corner loafers the other night by a too close scruting of the tip of his nose while passing them, and was set upon and beaten to within an inch of his life. It is unwise to affect too much pride in a dangerous neighborhood. Smiles, winks and nods will be found of much more advantage.

A happy reunion was consummated in Albany, a few nights since, between a young married couple from the West, who had been traveling about in search of each other for three months. The husband had been to the East for a new stock of goods, sickened on the way, and continued in a condition between life and death during the time mentioned. The wife finally heard of his death, and came on to recover his remains. They were brought together accidentally in turning the corner of a street.

A charming young lady, named KING, is at present doing her utmost to prove to one of the Judges of the law Courts at Hartford, Conn., that she is entitled to a divorce and alimony from the "King," her husband, on the grounds that he had promised at the altar to love, honor and cherish her, but instead of so doing, that his first act after their return from the honeymoon was to—throw her out of doors. Both belong to respectable families, and have considerable wealth.

The relatives of the late WILLIAM M. RYSDYK, for many years a resident of Chester, in this State, are just now engaged in quarreling over the property of the deceased, the estimated value of which is $127,000. The validity of the will has been questioned from the fact that one of the witnesses was deaf, and the other an alien, and that it had been partially torn to make way for an additional sheet containing the testator's name. Surrogate HULSE, of Goshen, is endeavoring to adjust matters.

A sensible little "lamb," daughter of Mrs. FANNIE LAMB, of Chicago, prevented what might have proven a serious disaster last week, while traveling on a steam-boat bound to Buffalo. She saw the wood-work of the smoke-stack take fire, and without uttering a word, walked leisurely to one of the officers on deck, and informed him of the fact. A hose was immediately brought to bear upon it, and the fire put out before the passengers were informed of the danger they had escaped.

We copy the following selections from an "editorial" in the last issue of the Magnolia, Ark., *Flower*. It explains itself: "The *Flower*, W. JASPER BLACKBURN, proprietor, JAMES T. STORY, C. S. BLACKBURN, editors. * By virtue of the law and the Proclamation of the Governor of the State of Arkansas, the *Magnolia Flower* is made the official paper. * * J. B. FREIDHEIM, Esq., Camden, Ark., is our duly authorized agent. Rail Road meeting. * The *Magnolia Flower* be requested to publish J. M. KELSO, chairman. * Politics is beginning to assume a lively attitude—though we have heard of no unnecessary excitement. We counsel our people to keep cool."

Loss of the British Gun-Boat Slaney—Further Particulars.

The San Francisco papers of the 14th inst. contain the following relating to the wreck of this ill-fated vessel:

"Her Majesty's gun-vessel *Slaney*, 310 tons, eighty-horse power, Lieutenant and Commander WILLIAM F. L. ELWYN, left Singapore for Hong Kong on the 14th April, 1870. A Chinese servant arrived at Hong Kong on the 23d May with the news of her total loss on the 16th May, after experiencing very heavy weather, and having lost her masts and boats, &c., some days before. Of a complement of fifty-one persons, all are reported to be lost except Mr. MILTON, gunner; one Corporal, Royal Marine Light Infantry; one ship's cook, one Quarter-master, one seaman and four Chinese. The remainder, including Lieut.-Commander ELWYN, Naval Sub-Lieut. ROBERT S. EVATT and Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM F. RYALL, and forty-two seamen and marines, were drowned in attempting to swim on shore. The Chinese servant, a very intelligent man, who has arrived at Hong Kong, has proceeded in Her Majesty's ship *Salamis* to the scene of the wreck. The *Salamis* is in charge of Capt. W. N. W. HEWETT, V. C., and the *Adventure*, Capt. H. J. RABY, V. C., has also proceeded to the Parcel Group, to act in concert with the *Salamis* for the relief of the survivors. Both these ships left Hong Kong shortly before sunset last night."

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

From Harper's Weekly, July 30.

In the awful conflict which the ambition of one crowned head and the obstinacy of another have thus forced upon Europe, American citizens may justly withhold their sympathy from both sides. A more needless war was never begun. It involves no great principle. On neither side is it properly a war of defense. It is simply a dynastic war, a personal quarrel between the Emperor of France and the King of Prussia, and the main question to be decided is, which of these two potentates has the stronger army and the more skillful Generals. In forcing the conflict at the present moment, NAPOLEON is clearly in the wrong; but the arrogance of King WILLIAM, and his readiness to accept the challenge which his own conduct had been the means of provoking, make him an equal partner in the guilt of involving Europe in a needless war.

From the World, July 22.

Both parties will cheerfully tolerate the pardonable zeal of our German fellow-citizens for their fatherland, so long as they abstain from attempts to carry the question into our politics, or to influence the action of our government. But if our Government should deviate from that line of neutrality which seems so clearly marked out for it by traditional policy and national interest, there will at once arise differences of opinion which will make the foreign war a party question. The object of all rational politics is to influence the action of our own government; and, so long as both parties heartily approve of the policy of neutrality which nobody doubts that the administration of Gen. GRANT will pursue, it is mere imbecile impertinence for political organizations, like the Union League Club, to try to make party capital by courting the Germans. The Germans have a right to the freest expression of their sympathies; but even they, in all their irrepressible ardor, do not ask our Government to make itself the open or covert ally of Prussia. Nobody can foresee the events and contingencies of the great struggle which is about to open. As a nation, we have an interest in it only so far as it may affect our commerce and the rights of our citizens on the ocean or in foreign lands. If, in the course of hostilities, either belligerent should commit trespasses which the honor of our Government would be bound to resent, it would be very awkward for us to have given our previous sympathies to the side from which we had received the wrong. Our Government should keep itself in a position to demand prompt redress and enforce prompt reparation from either party, if either party should fail to respect our rights. All our merchant vessels are subject to detention and search for contraband of war, and to capture for alleged violations of blockade; and in the exercise of this belligerent right, France or Prussia may become trespassers by the zeal or imprudence of its officers, or the arrogance of its Government. If American vessels should be captured and unjustly condemned by either belligerent, our Government will be bound to resent the injury; and as nobody can see from which side such injuries may come, it is the plain duty of our Government to keep itself clear of all entanglements with either, and preserve the most complete freedom of action in whatever emergencies may arise. As one of our statesmen said in a memorable epoch, "our party differences cease at the water's edge." It would embarrass our Government and imperil the national honor for our political parties to divide on a question like the present war, in which the success of either belligerent is the same thing to us, and in which we have no other national interest than the protection and security of our commerce. Patriotic citizens will tolerate the utmost freedom of individual opinion and sympathy; but no citizen who is enlightened as well as patriotic will wish to sway the Government a hair's-breadth from that perfect neutrality which will leave it at equal liberty to demand redress of France or of Prussia, if either shall abuse its rights as a belligerent.

From the Commercial Advertiser, July 22.

We are growing too officious in regard to the war in Europe. The questions involved do, indeed, excite our sympathies for one or the other side, and there is naturally a tendency and a desire to give them expression. There is danger in all this, however, of going too far, and of compromising the Government or political parties. New-York has a German population surpassed in numbers by only two cities of Germany. She is the third German city of the world. There are whole blocks here—long streets, in fact—where nearly all the teeming hordes of population are Germans, and the accent of the Rhine land may be heard in every part of the City. This enormous population is stirred to its depth. We cannot expect that it will remain cool and expressionless when the foot of the invader is on the fatherland, but we must exact of it that its sentiments be uttered mildly and with profound respect for the laws of the United States and the neutrality this Government assumes. Most of the Germans are American citizens. They have specially abjured allegiance to fatherland, and have sworn to bear true allegiance to the United States. They have cast off King and Duke and Kaiser, and adopted the President and the town meeting. The same may be said of the Irish-Americans. They, too, have absolved themselves from loyalty to Great Britain; and they, as well as the Germans, are committed to an American policy, to preserve our neutrality, to keep the peace with all nations, and to offer no just cause of offense to those with whom we are in amity. How long kindly relations can be maintained, with the Germans fulminating against France, the Irish blustering for France and against Great Britain, and the Republican Committee mouthing the fierce phraseology uttered by it last evening, remains to be seen; but from words to acts is often no great distance, and irritating words spoken here might lead either of the Powers engaged to show indifference to our neutral rights, and so hurry us into a war to resent an insult to our offended dignity. A dispute might arise, when France or Prussia, offended by popular expressions here might refuse to give way. Then there would be a popular pressure, and we would find ourselves in a struggle which has no possible interest for us, and from which we could derive no benefit. Our mission is to keep out of this war, to furnish food to Europe, to do their carrying trade, and to look indifferently upon a contest in which a couple of monarchies bump against each other and perhaps thump each other to pieces. Something like an active interest seems to be taken in this foreign war, when a United States Senator, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, doubly pledged to be an American by his oath of citizenship and his oath of office, gives his eloquent speech to stir up the enthusiasm of a German population already frenzied with excitement. Next after popular and irresponsible assemblages, come political gatherings, and these have something more of significance. We understand here that they are partisan dodges to catch votes, or the tricks of politicians to force notoriety. Abroad they are looked upon as carrying more weight. So we have protested against the action of the Republican General Committee as uncalled for and impertinent, and as the utterances of officious ignorance. They proclaim their devotion to Prussia and stigmatize the French Emperor with a vocabulary of choice abuse. There were men present who saw the folly of this and who sought to thwart the nonsense. They saw and said that this was no way or time to catch German votes, and so the Germans themselves think. They are keen enough to discern the trickery of this transparent dodge. Next the Fenians will come to the front and pipe for France. So it looks, as the *Journal of Commerce* says, as if the Republican party would be dragged into expressions of support of Germany, and the Democratic party into an avowal of approval of France—for no better reasons, when we peer to the bottom of them, than that party leaders hope to gain some temporary and local advantages for assuming such attitudes. We do not blame an Irishman for hating England, or a German for loving fatherland—but here they are Americans, and they do a grievous wrong to the land which protects them, when they organize expeditions against those with whom we are at peace, or irritate them by extravagant or threatening words.

A Gold Mine in Kentucky—History of the Discovery.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, July 19.

The town of Lagrange, in Oldham County, thirty miles from this city, was all agog, yesterday, over the news that gold had been discovered about four miles from that place, in the suburbs of the village of Ballardsville. Late in the afternoon two well-known and reliable gentlemen arrived in this city, bringing this important news to the owner of the farm, and confirming the report. It seems that about a year ago Mr. H. H. NEAL, of this city, bought a piece of land containing fifty acres, in the vicinity of Ballardsville, paying for the same the sum of $3,000. Subsequently abandoning the scheme which induced him to make the purchase, Mr. NEAL offered it for sale at the cost price, and it has been on the market for some time. Last Spring parties came to him for permission to quarry rock in a woodland portion of this tract. Permission was granted, and the rock, large quantities of which were removed, was used in constructing a turnpike in the vicinity. The workmen had several times remarked on an unusual vein of yellowish matter that was found in the rock, but the thought that it was anything of value never entered their minds. Very recently, however, this was examined carefully by a scientific person, and found to be gold. Gold! nothing less than the precious, pure, yellow metal itself. This discovery was made about three or four days ago, and it seems the workmen have been endeavoring to keep the secret within their own little circle. But it leaked out bit by bit, till presently the news went flying like wildfire throughout the neighborhood and county that a rich gold mine had been discovered in their very midst. As a consequence the people flocked to the vicinity in multitudes. A field of oats which occupied a part of the farm, but which was rented and cultivated by Col. JOHN FIBLE, was overrun by the mad multitude and totally destroyed. In some places of it they are now digging, and the field that the other day was one dense cloud of waving grain is now a jagged and scarred tract of bare land, full of deep holes and pitfalls. Mr. NEAL bought this piece of land from DAVID FIBLE, Esq., of Eminence, and he and Major WRIGHT, of the firm of WRIGHT & McDOWELL, of this city, were the gentlemen who came down yesterday and conveyed to Mr. NEAL the news of his good fortune. Mr. NEAL will go to Oldham County today to look after the matter.

JAPAN.

Railway Progress—The Port of Yokohama—Feeling Against French Missionaries—Body of a Crucified Culprit Exposed—Incendiary Robbers.

The San Francisco papers contain additional Japanese news, brought by the steam-ship *China*, at that port. His Majesty, the Mikado, has appeared in person before his troops, at a review at Koma-ba-no-hara. Thousands of Japanese were present, who saw the face of their sovereign for the first time. The railway workers on the section between Yeddo and Yokohama are progressing rapidly, being pushed forward at both ends at once. Gauge, 3 feet 6 inches. A native Prince asks for a loan of $100,000, to improve silk culture in his province. He proposes to give his entire revenue as security, and he wishes to put on small steamers to ply between Yokohama and his provincial capital, which is situated near Yeddo. The Japan *Mail* (Yokohama) says: "After much hope deferred, the Japanese Government have at last appointed a Harbor Master for this port, who has already been confirmed in his post, and the result of whose offices we hope shortly to experience in an entire revision of the condition of the harbor. Commander PURVES, R. N., on whom the choice of the Government has fallen, was in service in China as long ago as 1841, and has since that time been in constant and active employment in various parts of the world."

Very strong feeling has been excited against the French missionaries at Osaka, on account of their refusal to perform the funeral service over M. VANDERA, a Belgian gentleman who died suddenly at that port a few weeks ago. The missionaries were begged to conduct the necessary ceremonies, but refused in the following terms: "M. VANDERA had no need of us while he lived, he has still less since his death." The request was pressed by the French Consul, but uselessly, and the burial took place without religious assistance. Travelers along the Tokaido during the past two days have observed a ghastly spectacle close by the side of the road at the Yeddo execution ground. Stretched on a rude crucifix, to which it is firmly tied, is the body of a man turning black from decomposition. The culprit, whose body is thus exposed, was convicted of parricide, was crucified in accordance with Japanese precedents, and pierced through the side with a spear, so as to insure speedy death. Forgery appears to be a favorite business with the Celestials. The Chinese steward of the British Minister at Yokohama had been arrested for counterfeiting Japanese *kinsats*. These notes are said to be very easily imitated. The Japanese officials employed in the Yeddo and Yokohama telegraph office are now prepared to send dispatches in foreign languages. Heretofore the Japanese was the only language used. A conspiracy to fire the city of Osaka by daring robbers has been discovered. Double boxes were provided, the inner filled with powder and encased in a kind of slow-match mixture, chiefly consisting of charcoal, which would allow of the infernal machine being fixed to a house, lit beyond likelihood of extinction, yet afford the fire-raiser time to avoid the explosion. Two gangs have been arrested, one consisting of eight samourai, the other a doctor and his ostensible pupils. A public garden is projected in Yokohama.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at the banking-office of Messrs. JAS. W. TUCKER & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending July 6, 1870: New-York—Andres Cassard, Miss Emilia Cassard, James Talcott and wife, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Minassian, E. M. Kingsley, Eugene L. Tufts, J. Weed Bell and wife, T. A. Bishop, R. A. Goodenough and family, J. R. Partridge, Miss A. G. Zabriskie, Dr. Zabriskie, Miss Power, George Griswold, J. Q. A. Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. M. Pepeon, A. S. Baxter and family, H. F. Cooper, David Thomson, A. Decan, Jas. W. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Waterbury, Walter H. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jenkins, Mrs. A. Rasines and daughter. Brooklyn—Mrs. N. Southwick, Miss K. H. Southwick, F. H. Southwick, B. W. Davis and family. Buffalo—J. Arthur Hinckley. Newburg, N. Y.—D. B. St. John and family. Boston—S. Foster Damon and wife, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Arnold, James Guild, Lucius A. Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sawyer and daughter, Joseph D. Sawyer, Arthur W. Sawyer, Walter L. Sawyer, Walter C. Green. Philadelphia—Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Chase, Miss E. B. Chase, Miss E. G. Mason, Miss M. T. Mason, A. H. Mason. San Francisco—Wm. Melvin Smith.

Chess—Brenzinger vs. Morris Judd.

Mr. MORRIS JUDD, of Washington, during a recent visit to New-York, encountered several of our strongest chess-players. The appended game is one which he played at the Café International, his opponent being Mr. F. E. BRENZINGER, of Brooklyn.

EVANS' GAMBIT.

BRENZINGER. White.	JUDD. Black.
1. P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2. K Kt to B 3.	Q Kt to B 3.
3. B to B 4.	B to B 4.
4. P to Q Kt 4.	B takes Kt P.
5. P to Q B 3.	B to B 4.
6. P to Q 4.	P takes P.
7. Castles.	P to Q 3.
8. P takes P.	B to Kt 3.
9. P to Q 5.	Kt to R 4.
10. B to Kt 2.	Kt to K 2.
11. B to Q 3.	Castles.
12. Kt to B 3.	Kt to K 3.
13. Kt to K 2.	B to Q 2.
14. Q to Q 2.	P to K B 3.
15. Kt to Kt 3.	P to Q B 4.
16. Q R to B.	Q R to B.
17. K to R.	B to B 2.
18. Kt to B 5. (a)	P to Q Kt 4. (b)
19. P to K Kt 4.	P to B 5 (c.)
20. B to Q Kt.	Kt to Q Kt 2.
21. K Kt to Q 4.	B to Q R 4.
22. B to B 3.	B takes B.
23. R takes B.	P to Q Kt 5.
24. R to K R 3. (d)	P to B 6.
25. Q to K 3.	R to K B 2.
26. B to B 2.	P to Q R 4. (e)
27. Kt to K 6.	Q to K.
28. K Kt takes Kt P. (f)	R takes Kt.
29. Kt takes R.	K takes Kt.
30. Q to R 6 ch.	K to Kt.
31. Q takes P ch.	K to B.
32. P to K 5. (g)	Kt takes P.
33. R to R 5.	Kt takes Kt P. (h)
34. B to Kt 6, and wins.	

NOTES.

(a) Thus far both players have adopted the most approved method of attack and defense.
(b) B takes Kt seems preferable to the advance of this pawn.
(c) A serious objection to this move is that it enables White to post his K Kt at Q 4, followed by Kt to K 6.
(d) White has now obtained a great superiority of position.
(e) It would be difficult to find a satisfactory move for Black at this point.
(f) Perfectly sound play.
(g) Bold and ingenious.
(h) Why not B takes Kt P?

A Powerful Fire Extinguisher—Exhibition Trip of the Fire Steamer John Fuller.

The steam-tug *John Fuller*, belonging to Messrs. J. C. BAXTER & SONS, went out yesterday for the purpose of giving an exhibition of the power of her steam-pumps, used in the extinguishment of fires that occur along the water-front either of this City or of Brooklyn. The *Fuller* has been connected with the Fire Departments of New-York and Brooklyn since the organization of the paid Departments, and has done remarkably good service when her aid has been called in. The trip yesterday was given at the request of the new appointees of the New-York Department, who knew nothing as to her capacity and usefulness as a fire extinguisher. There were present on this trip, also, a number of the members of the Boards of Marine and Fire Underwriters, members of the Press, the principal officers of the Fire Departments of New-York and Brooklyn, and other invited guests. After leaving the foot of Charlton-street, North River, at 10, and the foot of Wall-street, East River, at 10½ A. M., the *Fuller* steamed down to City Island, where she gave an exhibition of her powers, playing eight powerful streams of water at one and the same time, a quantity sufficient, apparently, to deluge any conflagration against which they might be directed. The water is, of course, drawn up from the river. The *Fuller* is a large-sized tug, built in Philadelphia as a wrecking and fire steamer, has steam cylinders twenty-three inches square, and is capable of throwing 8,000 gallons of water per minute. The eight streams can be turned in any required direction, or can all be concentrated, if necessary, against any one point. During the drouth which afflicted Philadelphia, last year, she threw a column of water from the river, one foot in diameter and 110 feet high, into the Fairmount reservoir for eighteen days and nights, uninterruptedly. Her performances, yesterday, gave ample satisfaction to the crowd who were invited to witness them, and all were lavish in their praises of her extraordinary capacity. She lies every night at the foot of Charlton-street, with fires "up," in readiness to proceed wherever her services are needed. The excursionists returned about 5 o'clock P. M.

THE SEASON OF FRUIT.

An Anomalous Market—A Plentiful Harvest and High Prices—The Middlemen Pocketing the Profits—Interesting Details Concerning the Products of the Orchard and the Vine.

The fruit season having fairly set in, it may be interesting to the lovers of the goodly produce of orchards, vineyards and nurseries with which our country abounds, to know something of the prospects of the crops at present in and yet to come to the New-York markets. The wholesale dealers say that, in general, such fruits as have hitherto come to the City were very satisfactory in quantity and quality. In the latter respect strawberries, cherries, peaches, pears, plums and raspberries are an improvement on the crops of '69 so far, commanding, in nearly all cases, prices in advance of those at the same period of last season. There is a singular difference of opinion on this point between the wholesale and retail dealers, the latter, as is probably the case every year, grumbling that they have to pay too much for their stock to commission merchants, and wholesale dealers being obliged, at the same time, to sell their fruit at losing rates. Our reporter in a recent visit to Washington and Fulton Markets was greeted on all sides with the never-ceasing complaints of licensed venders to this effect: "We cannot get what we paid for fruits at all because there is no demand for them worth talking of." One German woman keeping a berry-stand in Washington Market, on being asked how trade was, replied: "O! mein Got, I sells mein shtock for dree sents a quart less as paid for dem, und I loses efery day dree dollars. De beobles vont have dem if I give dem for noting sometimes. O! I goes to de boor-house by and by if de business don't come besser." No demand, no purchaser, is the eternal moan, although our reporter observed that by 3 o'clock in the afternoon nearly every fruit-stand was "cleaned out," all the stock being sold, while plenty of would-be purchasers still thronged the market in quest of the juicy esculents.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Fruits hitherto have been commanding high prices at wholesale. Peaches, which were bought by the wholesale dealer at first cost in 1869 for 40 and 55 cents a basket, now cost 65 and 80 cents. They were sold again in 1869 for from 50 cents to $1 50 a basket, and now bring from $1 50 to $2. Though of much better quality than last year's, the present crop is not quite so large. Yet it is anticipated that there will be an extremely good supply of this prime fruit before the season closes. The apple trade started out well, but has broken down somewhat lately, as the market is glutted with very poor stock. Apples brought at first cost last year—when they were good and plentiful—from 50 cents to $5 a barrel. Up to the present the dealer has been obliged to give from $2 50 to $10 for very ordinary fruit, which the merchant in turn sells at from $1 50 to $7. There are not many kinds of pears in the market yet other than the ordinary cooking pear, which is sold at a very low figure, and a few Bartlett, Sickles and Duchess, which always command very high prices; so that this kind of fruit is not yet quotable. Plums were very high last year, and exceedingly poor. They promise well this season, but they are not yet in the market. Raspberries, which were small and poor last year, are very large and good this season. In 1869 they were sold at wholesale, Red Antwerp being the favorite, for five and fifteen cents a cup; now they bring from three to thirty cents.

Cherries were of a poor quality this season and are now nearly exhausted; nevertheless the wholesale prices of them was from six to twenty-five cents per pound. Strawberries started very well in the early part of the Summer, and the quality was much finer than last year's crop. Southern berries sold well, bringing twenty-five cents per quart, and there was an increasing demand for them, but unfortunately the heavy rains during the latter part of the season ruined what would have been one of the finest supplies of this fruit for some years.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FOREIGN FRUITS.

It appears that imported fruits are much more dear in 1870 than they were in 1869, because of the scanty supply in the market. Oranges sell at from $6 to $8 a box; lemons at from $8 to $10; raisins at from $4 25 to $4 50; pine-apples bring from $15 to $20 a hundred, and cocoa-nuts from $5 50 to $7 50 per dozen. Prunes, which, by the way, are lower than they were last year, are worth from 9c. to 10c. ₩ lb., and pea-nuts, the African from $1 75 to $2 25 the 28 lbs., Wilmington $2 25 to $2 75, and Virginian $2 25 to $3.

TRANSPORTATION OF FRUIT.

The cost of transporting fruit from the several States to this City adds a large item to the expense of the wholesale dealer, and materially affects the price of the article when it reaches the market. The freight of peaches, for instance, brought here from Maryland and Delaware, by way of the Philadelphia, Camden and Amboy Railroad, amounts to 21 cents a basket, on an average. It is true that coming from some stations situated far South the charge is as high as 36 and 40 cents. Peaches carried from different parts of the State of New-Jersey do not involve so much expense in freight, but 21 cents is the mean charge. Then again, cartage from Jersey City to New-York is worth to the dealer 4 cents a basket and 8 cents a crate. The freight on other fruits costs comparatively as much. Apples are brought in from Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and New-Jersey, for from 25 cents to 42 cents a barrel. Strawberries are on the expensive transportation list also, but raspberries, cherries, blackberries and other natives of this State and vicinity are transported to New-York by those farmers who raise them on speculation. Of course no regular freight tariff can be mentioned as ruling the transportation of imported fruits, the ways and means are so various. Oranges and lemons come from Sicily, pine-apples and cocoa-nuts from the East and West Indies, raisins from Malaga, and prunes from Trieste, all by sail and steam.

WHAT THE PEOPLE PAY.

In the markets where the people go to purchase their fruits there is a vast difference in the mode of selling and the current price of the articles. Apples cost from 40 to 50 cents the half peck, blackberries from 10 to 15 cents a quart, bananas from 75 cents to $1 a dozen, and huckleberries 16 cents a quart. Cherries were sold all through the season at from 10 to 25 cents a pound, lemons at 30 cents a dozen, and limes at $1 a hundred. Pears are worth 25 cents a quart and pine-apples from 10 to 30 cents apiece. Currants bring from 10 to 12 cents a pound, and oranges from 25 to 50 cents a dozen.

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON.

There is not much doubt in the minds of many experienced fruit-dealers that the season will be a good one so far as concerns the quality of all, and the quantity of many of the fruits yet to come in. In fact, those already come to hand have been very satisfactory in all respects, with the exception, perhaps, of the apples. But with regard to these no fears are entertained; on the contrary, a goodly crop is yet looked forward to with almost certainty. Grapes, plums and pears, it is said, give good promise throughout the country of a capital harvest, and peaches, it is believed, will equal, if they don't surpass, last year's gathering.

The Charge Against Frederick B. Swift—His Counsel's Reasons for Asking his Discharge.

With reference to the motion for the discharge of FREDERICK B. SWIFT, the claim agent, made before Commissioner SHIELDS, Thursday, Mr. WILLIS, the counsel for the accused, writes us to say:

The grounds upon which the motion was made are as follows:

First—That it appears from the evidence of complainant that he never made a sworn application to the Government for his bounty. Such being the case he was and is entitled to no sum. That whatever he received is in fraud of the Government of the United States.

Second—That it appears from the evidence of the complainant that he received moneys from Mr. SWIFT before the bounty was paid by the Government, and that he intended to pay him for making such advances; that if the complainant has not received from Mr. SWIFT the amount of $90, it is because compensation for making such advances has been deducted by SWIFT. There is nothing in the statute that forbids the discount or purchase of claims. The statute in question has reference purely to charges for services. If a man advances money to a soldier, and incurs a hazard before the money is actually in his hands, he can charge therefor, and there is no limit to such charge; at least no such limit is prescribed in any penal statute.

Third—That the testimony of the complainant is wholly unreliable, crowded with contradictions, contrary to the records; that in four instances he makes statements directly opposite regarding vital issues; that the maxim *falsus in uno falsus in omnibus* should apply to him.

Fourth—That forasmuch as no fraud or misrepresentation was employed by Mr. SWIFT, that the complainant could read and write, and is neither the victim of misapprehension or ignorance, a receipt in full of all claims on account of his bounty was and is absolutely conclusive, and cannot be varied by his parol statement.

The Custom-House.

Business at the Custom-house was very quiet yesterday. The visitors of the Collector were quite numerous, but they were detained but a short time in consultation, and as each left he was promised that his requests should be taken into consideration. The "ins" are now making earnest efforts to be retained in their positions, and hope to be successful.

The Collector has had his desk removed from the large room to the small one, where he can have a better opportunity of holding private consultations without being disturbed. Mr. TERWILLIGER'S desk is placed in the outer room, and there is now ample space for the accommodation of almost any number of visitors.

There were three Inspectors' heads marked for decapitation yesterday, and the names that were sent to Washington in the place of those decapitated were P. D. O'SULLIVAN, A. V. BERGEN and JOHN LEE.

THE SCANNELL TRAGEDY.

The Inquest Concluded—Additional Evidence for the Defense—A Verdict Rendered Against Donohue.

Agreeably to previous adjournment Coroner FLYNN proceeded, yesterday, with the inquest in the case of FLORENCE SCANNELL, whose death, on the 10th inst., from the effects of a pistol-shot wound sustained on the 3d of December, caused so much excitement in local political circles. The examination room was thronged, as on previous days, by a large gathering of the friends of the deceased, and those of Mr. THOMAS DONOHUE, who is accused of firing the fatal shot.

JOHN HOPP, a barber, at No. 432 Second-avenue, whose place was used as a registry office on the 3d of December, was called as a witness, and was about to testify relative to the actions of SCANNELL and his friends on the day of the shooting, when he was interrupted.

Mr. DUNPHY—I shall certainly object to this evidence. It has nothing to do with the case.

Mr. GRAHAM—I must respectfully ask why Mr. DUNPHY is allowed to interfere in this case. There is only one side to the case. If Mr. DUNPHY claims to represent the people, I'll send over to the District Attorney's office and get a denial.

Mr. DUNPHY—I only represent Mr. JOHN SCANNELL.

Mr. GRAHAM—He has nothing to do with the case.

Mr. DUNPHY—He is accused of having shot his brother, and I am here to look after his interests.

Mr. GRAHAM—We make no such charge. It is evident that FLORENCE was shot by one of his own gang, whether by JOHN SCANNELL or the low-sized dark man, was of no consequence to us. If this proceeding is allowed to go on in this way, I shall retire with my client.

Mr. DUNPHY—I shall then ask to have him locked up.

The witness then proceeded:

A little before two o'clock JOHN and FLORENCE SCANNELL came into my place, and with a gang of men created a disturbance; I was not present when the row commenced, but ran in from the yard; I saw FLORENCE strike two men; the party only remained a few minutes; the Registers of Election were there transacting their business; the people inside, ten or fifteen persons, were compelled to leave the shop in consequence of the row; one young customer had to run away before his hair was cut; the Registers remained; I heard that FLORENCE SCANNELL had been shot that same evening; I did not see DONOHUE there that day; I know "Nicaragua" REILLY; I did not see him there that day; the men that the Scannell party quarreled with were having their names registered.

AARON F. YOUNG, a detective in the Eighteenth Ward was then called to testify as to the character of the witness FLOOD.

Mr. DUNPHY objected to the introduction of the evidence, as it was unfair. The Coroner said he would allow everything to go in. Mr. DUNPHY said he had not done so yesterday. Mr. GRAHAM could not force the Coroner to act, but he objected to Mr. DUNPHY's speaking of his side—he has no side—JOHN SCANNEL and his gang have no side in the case. Mr. GRAHAM wished to show that FLOOD was a common and miserable thief, who had served in the Penitentiary.

The Coroner decided to exclude the witness, when Mr. GRAHAM wished to have it entered on the minutes that he protested, and that he had asked the Coroner for the witness to show that FLOOD was a thief, and served six months in the Penitentiary, and has the reputation of a thief. Mr. DUNPHY wanted it recorded that he objected to the witness, because counsel did not ask FLOOD relative to his private character, as was proper, when on the stand. Mr. GRAHAM said that JOHN SCANNELL was an interloper, who is ringing himself in to gratify a petty malice and hatred.

ABRAHAM CASE, proprietor of the Fulton Hotel, corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue, testified: Mr. SCANNELL came into my house on the 3d of December between the hours of twelve and two; six or seven were eating dinner; FLORENCE said, "If I catch any of you fellows registering in this way, I'll put a button-hole through some of you;" I spoke to him and said I didn't want any disturbance, and he walked away; he spoke to the crowd generally; the SCANNELL brothers were all alone; I think I saw a pistol in FLORENCE's sleeve; I supposed FLORENCE meant to shoot some of the men: I only knew one of them, "Nicaragua" REILLY.

CHARLES F. ROBERTS, M. D., of No. 447 Second-avenue, testified that he attended FLORENCE SCANNELL since May last, when he was removed from Bellevue Hospital; had seen him nearly every day during that time; witness described the post-mortem examination of the body of deceased, as already published; he had removed a portion of the spinal cord with a bullet imbedded therein, which had been extracted in the presence of several witnesses and handed to Dr. SHINE. [The bullet was shown to the jury, and proved to be a small one, of conical shape.] If a large ball had passed through the bony canal with sufficient force, it would have fractured the spine. Witness showed the jury the place where the ball had entered the back of deceased, and its course in the body; also its effects. On being shown a diagram of the saloon, witness stated that if the deceased had been shot from the desk, (as claimed by the defense,) the ball would have entered his left side; had the shot been fired over the counter as he leaned with his back against it, the deceased would probably have slid down into a sitting posture against the front of the bar.

Q.—If deceased stood with his back to the Second-avenue when shot, where would he fall? A.—The man who shot deceased must have stood to the right or the rear; that is the whole amount of my evidence.

Mr. GRAHAM—Exactly. JOHN SCANNELL and the man with the cap came in behind FLORENCE.

Mr. DUNHAM—It was shown by two witnesses that DONOHUE stood behind him when he shot him.

The witness explained the action of the spinal cord and the instantaneous effect of a wound. He considered FLORENCE SCANNELL surviving his wound a wonderful instance of endurance, no similar one being on record.

CHARLES RICHMOND, of No. 117 Fourth-street, a gun-store clerk in Chatham-street, testified that he sold JOHN SCANNELL a six-chambered pistol and a hunting-knife in October last; another gentleman also purchased one of the pistols; the weapons shown to witness were of the same pattern; witness extracted a ball from JOHN SCANNELL's pistol to show the jury; he could not tell the kind of pistol which carried the fatal bullet; it was too small for the SCANNELLS pistols; the pistols have two chambers—one for cartridge, the other for powder and ball with caps.

Dr. ROBERTS recalled: I cannot tell, at this interval of time, what kind of bullet wounded Mr. DONOHUE.

MILES D. CONNOLLY, of No. 319 East Twenty-first-street, testified: I was in DONOHUE's saloon, on the 3d of December, between one and two P. M.; I saw JOHN SCANNELL and two men come in by the Twenty-third-street door, followed by FLORENCE and some others; they passed me as I stood near the post toward the back room door, as I supposed to open it; somebody on the inside opened the door, and they pushed in; FLORENCE had gone in, when DONOHUE said "Shut that door;" DONOHUE was behind the bar; at that time some of the men in the room ran out and pressed back FLOOD and TINSMAN; they had all drawn clubs from beneath their coats, and sung out, "Give it to the ——;" I am not certain, but I think FLORENCE said so; DONOHUE had by that time moved up toward the Second-avenue, and near the ice-box; FLOOD had knocked down JOHNSON, (HOFFMNN,) and at that moment a shot was fired; I turned round and saw a short, stout man with a black mustache, with a pistol in his hand, and the smoke issuing from it; he stood at the desk at the end of the bar; as I turned again I saw FLORENCE slide down on the floor by the bar, with his back against it; I saw JOHN run over and shoot at HOFFMAN; DONOHUE was trying to get from behind the bar, and there was a crowd at the door before him, and shouting "kill DONOHUE;" they were all fighting; a tall man struck at DONOHUE and knocked off his hat, and I heard another shot; I did not see who fired it; the crowd scattered, and DONOHUE ran out through the back-room door; I went out by the Second-avenue door, and saw people running in different directions, and saw DONOHUE run down toward First-avenue; I met DONOHUE at the Station-house door; I did not hear the Scannell party ask for drinks or cigars; I had been in the back room, but knew none of the men; I was not intoxicated; I work at No. 21 Elizabeth-street, for the Fire Department; have frequently conversed with DONOHUE, and told him I would tell what I saw; the strange man came in with the Scannell party, in the Twenty-third-street door; I thought they were peaceable; the shot fired by the man at the desk was the first one I heard before Mr. SCANNELL fell; I had not received any money from Mr. DONOHUE.

Mr. GRAHAM—I think it is improper to thus insult the witness. You produce him and then seek to criminate him. Ask him if he has been in the State Prison.

Mr. DUNPHY—I have not asked him such a question. I would do so.

Mr. GRAHAM—I don't doubt you have those about you who can tell you all about State Prison people. [A laugh.]

EDWARD BARRETT, of No. 348 Second-avenue, and DONOHUE's bar-keeper, testified that he was in the bar-room on the day in question. His evidence was similar to that of the last previous witness, and corroborated DONOHUE's statement, and he was subjected to the same kind of cross-examination by Mr DUNPHY, despite Mr. GRAHAM's remonstrance.

MR. GRAHAM—I protest against this proceeding. JOHN SCANNELL is permitted to come in here and assume powers that the law does not give him. Mr. DONOHUE is here to announce the charge of homicide; JOHN SCANNELL is not. Private counsel is allowed to bully and bullyrag witnesses. It's shameful and irregular. The matter has provoked mention in the newspapers, and in conversation. I say it is wrong.

Mr. DUNPHY—I am not here to bully witnesses. I merely wish to show that there is a conspiracy, and if I am permitted I will do so, and show that there are others besides DONOHUE in the matter.

Mr. GRAHAM—You have no right to interfere at all. The Coroner is supreme, yet we find you interfering.

At Mr. DUNPHY's request, WM. AINSLEY was called as a witness.

Mr. GRAHAM—I object to this proceeding. If you are to allow the Scannell party to introduce another volley of evidence, they can manufacture as much testimony as they please.

Mr. DUNPHY—I wish to give all the evidence I can. This witness was present at the murder, and could swear that DONOHUE shot FLORENCE SCANNELL.

Mr. GRAHAM—I object, nevertheless.

Coroner FLYNN—I think I will admit the testimony of the witness as I have the others.

The witness then proceeded to give a narrative of the occurrence, somewhat similar to that of the witnesses FLOOD and TINSMAN, except that he differed from all the witnesses in the case by stating that he saw no row or disturbance, or any clubs or pistols, and distinctly said he saw DONOHUE point a pistol at FLORENCE SCANNELL and shoot him.

Mr. GRAHAM—I think, Mr. Coroner, that you should charge the jury that there were two ante mortem statements taken from the deceased, which greatly differed. Mr. GRAHAM then urged the jury to carefully consider their verdict. If they thought DONOHUE had fired the shot, they must say so, and also render a verdict of self-defense. He spoke of the great responsibility resting upon the jurors, and said that on their verdict in a great measure depended the life of his client. No other Coroner's jury ever had so great a responsibility thrust upon them. If they rendered a verdict against DONOHUE it would afford a bad precedent, and give the other party an excuse for taking the law into their own hands.

Mr. DUNPHY endeavored to prevent his opponent from speaking to the jury, but Mr. GRAHAM's eloquence brushed him aside like a flood.

Coroner FLYNN made no regular charge, except that he called the jurors' attention to the points of law raised by DONOHUE's counsel, and the jury then retired and were absent nearly an hour. They rendered the following verdict:

That the said FLORENCE SCANNELL came to his death, in their opinion, from the evidence shown, by a pistol shot at the hands of THOMAS DONOHUE, fired on the 3d day of December, 1869, in the bar-room of said DONOHUE, corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street.

Mr. DONOHUE was then formally examined by the Coroner, and made the following statement through counsel:

I have given a truthful statement of this occurrence in my evidence before the Coroner's jury. According to my knowledge and belief I had no hand in occasioning FLORENCE SCANNELL's death, notwithstanding the verdict of the Coroner's jury. I believe it to be wrong and unjustified by the evidence.

Coroner FLYNN then announced that he would remand Mr. DONOHUE to the custody of Capt. CAMERON and consult with the District-Attorney as to his future course in the case. The result will probably be that the accused will be released on bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Serious Stabbing Affrays—Burglaries—Picking Pockets—Operations of River Thieves—Damages by Fire—Accidental Injuries.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice COX, JEREMIAH MURRAY was charged with a felonious assault on ABRAHAM MOLTON. It appeared that MURRAY, MOLTON, and a person named MELIO, had an altercation in a liquor-store at the corner of Grand and Houston, streets yesterday morning, when a fight ensued, and the prisoner drew a knife, with which he stabbed MOLTON in the breast and thigh, severing the femoral artery. The wounds were of an extremely dangerous nature, and MOLTON was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where his condition was pronounced to be a very critical one. The prisoner was remanded to await the result.

WILLIAM CLARKE was committed for trial, in default of $1,500 bail, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for having burglars' tools in his possession, at the corner of Whitehall and Front streets, the previous night.

JOHN DUGAN, who resides at No. 174 Division-street, was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, charged with feloniously assaulting his wife CATHERINE by cutting her throat with a knife. The prisoner did not attempt to deny the charge, but pleaded that he had no recollection of the occurrence, He was held to answer in $2,000 bail.

JOSEPH RYAN, of No. 75 Water-street, a junk peddler, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, at the Tombs, on a charge of burglary committed in the basement of No. 31 James-street, occupied by JOHN MCFLYNN, whence he and three other men carried off a small quantity of property. As CAROLINE NELSON saw the prisoner go into the basement, the door of which had been forced, and came out with his bag full, the Magistrate held RYAN for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

LEO WOLF, a clerk at No. 510 Canal-street, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of picking the pantaloons pocket of WM. FOX, of No. 479 Greenwich-street, and stealing $325. GEO. E. O'BRIEN, of No. 209 Hudson-street, saw the accused thrust his hand into the pocket of the complainant and then run away On this statement of facts Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, decided to hold WOLF for trial in default of $2,000 bail, despite his plea of entire innocence.

Dr. HARTT, of No. 142 East Thirty-fourth-street, notified the Board of Health, yesterday, that he suspected that DAVID COLSH, of No. 577 Grand-street, had been poisoned by an application to the face for a cancer. Coroner SCHIRMER will investigate the case.

ANN RICHARDSON, aged twenty-three, died in the Park Hospital, yesterday, from the effects of burns sustained on Thursday night, at No. 33 Pine-street, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

JOHN BARRY, a sailor, boarding at No. 12 Hamilton-street, went in bathing from Pier No. 36 East River, yesterday. As he did not return home, it is conjectured that he was drowned.

JAMES SMITH, of No. 122 Mott-street, was, yesterday morning, found, at Thirty-third-street and Second-avenue, bleeding from two wounds in the head, which, he said, he had received during a fight between some conductors and drivers at the Third-avenue Railroad Depot. His wounds were dressed at the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station, and he was then taken home.

Some river thieves, early yesterday morning, boarded a coal-barge lying at the foot of East Fifteenth-street. Before they could secure any plunder the men employed on the barge were awakened, and drove the thieves ashore. The latter left behind them two row-boats.

JANE KEARNEY, of Sixty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, was yesterday bitten by a mad dog. The animal was afterward killed by Officer MCLAUGHLIN.

The apartments of Mrs. MCCARROLL, on the upper floors of No. 125 Broome-street, were damaged by fire yesterday, to the amount of $500; insured for $300 by the Rutgers Insurance Company. PATRICK BARTLETT's liquor-store, on the first floor, was damaged by water. The building, owned by THOMAS HALLOCK, was damaged $1,000. No. 127, owned and occupied by JONATHAN JARVIS, was damaged $500. Insured by the Stuyvesant and Lamar Companies.

Board of Police Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners, today, HORACE BLISS, Clerk to the Board of Inspectors, was dismissed, and CASPAR GOLDERMAN, one of the Police telegraph operators, appointed to fill the vacancy. EDMUND C. LEE was appointed to fill the vacancy in the telegraph office. JAMES WYNNE was also appointed a telegraph operator, and JOHN B. GRIDLEY a clerk in the telegraph office. The following roundsmen were transferred: WM. C. F. BERGHOLD, from the Eleventh to the Fourteenth Precinct; EDWARD KNIGHT, from the Thirteenth to the Third; M. H. SWIFT, from the Fourth to the Thirteenth; JAMES B. DAY, from the Third to the Tenth; M. M. ROONEY, from the Twelfth to the Twenty-third; CHRISTOPHER BOEHRNE, from the Twenty-third to the Twelfth.

Police Trials.

There were forty-eight complaints against policemen tried yesterday, before Commissioner MANIERRE. Very few were of importance, however, the great majority consisting of petty violations of the rules, punishable by two or three days' loss of pay.

Patrolman JOHN E. COMBS, of the Seventh Precinct, complained that WILLIAM H. HAMILTON, a fellow-patrolman, deliberately and recklessly shot him while in the section-room of the Madison-street Station-house, causing a wound which has disabled him since that time. HAMILTON swore that he was examining the pistol after coming in off post, and the hammer accidentally slipping through his fingers, the weapon was discharged. The case was referred to the Board. There was another complaint against HAMILTON of drinking liquor while on post duty. His excuse was that he asked a saloon-keeper for a glass of ice water, and the man brought him a glass of brandy and another glass containing water. He drank a portion of the liquor before he discovered what it was, and then drank the water. Referred to the Board.

Patrolman HERMANN CARL, of the Eighth Precinct, was charged by THOMAS KING, of No. 113 Greene-street, with having treated him in an outrageous manner and arrested him. He swore that the officer used profane and insulting language toward a girl who stood in front of the house, and ordered her in. Complainant, when he remonstrated with the officer, was also ordered inside; and when he went in and closed the door the officer burst it open, arrested himself and wife, and both were subsequently committed at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The officer said the house bore the reputation of being one of the worst on the street. It was frequented by abandoned women and thieves. When the difficulty occurred it was 1 o'clock A. M., and he ordered KING to close his house and put out his lights. KING refused in an insolent manner. The officer said he did not burst open the door, but when KING attempted to close it in his face, he placed his club between the door and the post, and pried it open. Referred to the Board.

Lowering Boats at Sea—Interesting Experiments.

CHARLES H. NYE, formerly Lieutenant in the United States Marines, patented two years ago an apparatus for the successful and safe lowering of boats at sea. A trial was made of it at the Brooklyn Navy-yard before Admiral GODON and other naval officers, a short time ago, affording much satisfaction to all. Yesterday another trial was made on board the steamer *Stamford*, in presence of E. E. ROBERTS, late Engineer United States Navy, Captains HAMMOND, W. L. SMITH, HOLTON, and other nautical gentlemen, for whose comfort and pleasure satisfactory arrangements had been made. At 11 A. M. the steamer left the dock at the foot of Market-street, and proceeded down the East River outside of Governor's Island. Here the experiment was made with a twenty-two-foot quarter boat, which, provided with the disengaging apparatus, hung in the davits some six feet from the water. The apparatus consisted of an iron rod running in a case along the kelson of the boat, at each end of which is an upright bar with a hook at the top, both hooks turning the same way. At each end of the boat is a cam or bolt to which the tackles hook. On its lower end is a shoulder which is held by the cam lever before described. In the center of the rod, running fore and aft, is another upright lever, by pulling which the cam levers are made to release simultaneously their hold upon the shoulders of the cams which remain hooked to the tackle-block, and the boat falls on its keel into the water. This was illustrated several times yesterday on board the *Stamford* by the inventor, at various rates of speed, slow, half, and full. The result seemed to gratify the spectators very much. The party had a nice collation on the return trip to the dock.

Mr. Bergh and the Sparrows—A Defense Against Certain Aspersions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A correspondent in today's TIMES, in an excellent communication to the editor, gently reproaches the undersigned for not intervening to provide the sparrows in the parks with water. The profound interest I feel in all that relates to the sufferings of the brute creation—great and small—prompt my responding to the article in question.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has not authority to enter any of the public parks and erect fountains, or do anything more than what its officers have been doing for several years past, namely, invite the attention of the Commissioners to existing evils. It has of late been repeatedly suggested that, in view of the present importance and future magnitude of that department of the parks embracing zoology, that it is eminently proper an officer of this institution should always be one of the Commissioners. I feel satisfied that if such an appropriate partition of duty were effected, the continual complaints of citizens as to the condition of many of these rare and precious animals would cease. Central Park is an honor to the City and to those under whose charge it is, and needs no other reform than that of the interesting department alluded to. The numerous fountains erected by this Society throughout the Metropolis, at which thousands of creatures refresh themselves daily, is evidence of its desire to do all in its power to soften the hard lot of those animals from which mankind derive the greatest share of the benefits they enjoy. HENRY BERGH.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 22, 1870.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 22.

By Judge Brady.

Heineman *vs.* Spencer; the appeal being from the judgment, was an enumerated motion, and should not have been transferred.

Leggett *vs.* McLaughlin; motion denied.

Margaret Condar *vs.* John Condar; judgment of divorce granted on report of referee.

Brown *vs.* McLaughlin; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Ramsdell *vs.* Bartell; order discharged, with $10 costs.

Cautley *vs.* Wolf; parties to appear July 26, 1870, at 12 noon.

Wayland *vs.* Tyser; motion granted.

Stephens *vs.* Fowler; order of arrest vacated, but without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 22.

By Judge Larremore.

Hallahan *vs.* Herbert; report of referee confirmed, and judgment ordered.

Same *vs.* Same; motion granted, and allowance of five per cent. ordered.

Detmold *vs.* Samuel; motion granted and default opened, on payment of $10 costs of motion and disbursements.

Fitch *vs.* Smith; motion granted.

Holdane *vs.* Hines; motion granted.

Strattan *vs.* Pohalski; order of arrest granted.

Gross *vs.* Reimert; order of arrest granted.

Peterson *vs.* Peterson; motion granted; reference ordered to T. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., to take proof and report what would be a reasonable sum to be allowed to plaintiff for counsel fees and alimony during pendency of action.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 22.

Before Judge Brady.

THE PAVING OF SIXTH-AVENUE.

The matter of the petition of William H. McCormack and other property-owners on Sixth-avenue was heard before Judge BRADY, today. The owners were assessed for paving Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, and contested the payment of the amount upon the ground, among other things, that the ordinance passed by the Common Council directed the paving of the entire avenue from curb to curb, but that the contractor had failed to do the work, having left several thousand square yards of the avenue unpaved, and that the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, by the terms of their franchise, were bound to keep that part of the avenue, of at least eight feet, occupied by the tracks of that Company in repair.

Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., appeared for the petitioners, who are the largest owners along the avenue, and David J. Dean appeared for the City.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 22.

Before Judge Larremore.

WHAT CONSTITUTES AN AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE.

French vs. *Brink.*—This was a motion to open a judgment for non-service of process. Judge LARREMORE in his decision says: The affidavit of William O'Rourke of 14th June, 1870, does not show a compliance with rule 18, and the default taken thereon is irregular. The second affidavit of service of 18th July, 1870, does not show that O'Rourke personally knew the individual served, but that such person was pointed out and admitted himself to be Charles Brink, the defendant. Brink swears positively that he has never been served with process in this action. It does not appear that Brink knew of the deceit practiced by the person upon whom such service was actually made. The judgment entered in this action, the execution issued thereon and all proceedings thereunder must be vacated and set aside without costs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 22.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$41,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'62, b3.....109	100	Adams Express... 65
5,00	do..........c.108⅞	100	do........b. c. 64⅛
6,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.107¾	100	do.......... 64⅛
500	U. S. 5-20 C.,'65..109	100	N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 93⅛
10,000	do..........108¾	30,000	N. Y. C. & H. C. 89
49,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.107⅞	200	Harlem R. R......133⅛
50,000	do........b3.107⅞	400	Reading R. R...... 95⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.108⅞	25	do.......... 96
6,000	do........s3.108⅛	500	L. S. & M. S. R. R. 91⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 C..106¾	500	do.......... 91¼
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c. 62⅛	50	do.......... 91⅛
5,000	do.......... 62	66	Panama R. R...... 95⅛
10,000	do........b. 3. 62⅛	20	do.......... 94
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 59⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R. R......131⅛
50,000	do.......... 59¾	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.s3 85
40,000	do.......... 59⅞	400	do........b30 85⅛
20,000	do........s60 59¾	100	N. J. Cen. R. R....101
40,000	do.......... 60	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R..113
5,000	Va. St. 6s, x. c.. 65	1,100	do..........113⅛
1,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.. 30⅛	400	Mil. & St. Paul R. 60⅛
2,000	N. C. Spec'l Tax 23⅛	100	Tol., Wab. & W. R 49
5,000	Mo. St. 6s....... 89	100	do.......... 49⅛
9,000	Brook. 6s, W. L. 92⅛	38	do.......... 48⅝
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. Bs. 85⅛	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C Guart'd.......... 93
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st. 94	20	do.......... 92¾
4,000	C.,C.& Ind.C.1st 81¾	200	Chi. & Alton R. R.114⅛
1,000	M.&St.P.7 3-10C. 95	50	do..........114¼
20	Bk. of Commerce.124	20	do..........114
9	Ninth Nat. Bank.111	100	Chi. & Alton Pf...114¼
32	Am. Ex. Bank.....114	50	Chi. & Alton Scrip108
200	Mar. Min. Co.b. c. 6	200	Del., L. & W. R...105
100	Wells-Fargo Ex... 14⅛	200	Morris & Essex R. 88¼
200	do.......... 14⅛	50	do.......... 88⅛
80	W. U. Tel........ 34	200	Boston, H. & E. R 3¾
100	do.......... 34¼	100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.115
100	Mariposa Pref'd.. 11¾	100	Col., C. & I. C. R.. 18⅛
300	do.......... 11⅛	14	N. Y. & N. H. R..145

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 1 P. M.

$23,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'62.108⅞	100	Adams Ex....b. c. 64⅛
15,000	do..........108¾	70	do.......... 65
40,000	do........b3.108⅞	20,000	N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 87¾
136,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67.107⅝	10,000	do.......... 87⅞
2,000	do..........107¾	80,000	do....bet.call 87¾
100,000	do........s3.107⅛	200	Harlem R.....b. c.132
1,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.107⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R......118¼
60,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.106⅝	100	L. S. & M. So. R.. 90
50,000	do........b3.106⅝	1500	do.......... 90⅛
30,000	do..........106½	400	Clev. & Pitts. R...106¼
20,000	Tenn.St. 6s, x c. 62⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. R... 82
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 60⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf... 84⅜
2,000	Georgia St. 7s.. 92⅛	200	N. J. Central R...101
100	West'n U. Tel..... 34	200	Chi. & R. I. R.....112
100	Mariposa Min. Co. 6	200	do..........112⅛
50	Mariposa Pf.. b. c. 12	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf... 75⅝
100	U. S. Express...... 44	100	H. & St. J. R......108
100	do.......... 43¾	100	H. & St. J. Pf.....115⅛

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

200	Quicksilver........ 5⅜	100	Rock Island.......112⅝
200	Western U. Tel... 34	200	Mil. & St. Paul.... 60
100	Pacific Mail....... 40¾	200	Newark & C. H. R. 93
200	N. Y. C. & H. R.. 93⅛	200	N. Y. & Allegh'y. 2.25
20,000	do.......scrip 88⅞	200	do.......... 2.30
200	Harlem R.........133⅛	200	do........s30 2.25
200	do..........133⅛	200	Dale Prop. B. Co. 45
300	Ohio & Miss....... 34⅛		

FRIDAY, July 22—P. M.

There was quite a scare among the *Bull* speculators in the Gold Room this morning, although the War situation was not materially changed by the Cable dispatches in the morning papers. The market opened at 119, ran down to 118¾, and subsequently returned to 119@119⅛@120@119⅞ ₱ cent. It was rumored that one or more accounts in the Room were closed out last night by private settlement. After the first decline this morning, it was found that money was likely to work easier, and that Gold as well as Stocks would be carried over cheaper than yesterday or the day before. This consideration and the fact of so large and sudden a reaction as 2@3 ₱ cent. from yesterday's sales, brought forward fresh buyers of Gold.

It turned out, as the signs of the morning promised, that Money was in free supply to the Brokers at 5 ₱ cent. on the Public Funds, 6 ₱ cent. on Railway Stocks, &c., and 6@7 ₱ cent. to carry Gold. The engagements of Gold for Saturday's steamers were estimated, up to 3 o'clock, at about $2,000,000—although the names of shippers to this amount could not be given.

The London markets came better through the forenoon, both for Consols and United States 5-20s, and the tone of the quotations would justify the inference that the worst of the preliminary shock of the War to Public Credit has been felt. In Berlin, also, an improved feeling is reported, but nothing of a direct or intelligent explanation of the state of affairs in Frankfort has yet been received.

Before 3 o'clock the Gold speculation began to show great weakness again, and the price fell off to 119@118¾@118⅝. The Money market showed increased ease near the close of Bank hours, and appearances indicate lower rates of interest to-morrow. This change is ascribed, among other causes, to the facts—first, that some weak Gold accounts, which were paying 7 ₱ cent. and a commission to carry over their balances, have been closed out, and, secondly, that very little Money is wanted to carry over 5-20s, owing to the non-arrival of Bonds from the other side which have been sold here in advance.

There is only a moderate business doing in Exchange on London, and scarcely anything on the Continent. The Bankers who have balances to remit or credits to settle prefer to send the Gold, for the present, to buying Bills other than the very first class, while the Importers are awaiting the return of Gold to lower figures before remitting at all. Some Canada Bills were done today on a brokerage below 110 ₱ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were much the same as yesterday, notwithstanding the fluctuations in Gold. The 5-20s of 1867 sold as high as 108 and as low as 107⅛, closing 107⅝@107¾ ₱ cent., and the other descriptions in almost the same proportion. The London price improved from 80@81 yesterday to 82@82½ ₱ cent. today, but this difference is lost here in the fluctuations in Gold. It was rumored this evening that a prominent Banking firm were buyers of Gold and sellers of United States 5-20s, but the last part of the story we were not able to verify, although the first part may be true on the sudden decline in Gold.

The Southern State Stocks were generally steady, though, aside from Tennessees, there appeared to be very little doing. The Pacific Railway Bonds recovered to 85½@86 ₱ cent. on the Centrals.

In the Railway market there was an unsettled feeling, growing out of the reported heavy private settlements of yesterday in Lake Shore, which we are pleased to hear today directly from the party chiefly interested, amount to no failure whatever. The losses growing out of a *long* account of twenty odd thousand Shares have all been promptly adjusted, and the senior member of the house was in place at the Stock Exchange this morning. There has evidently been more made out of this affair to the prejudice of the general market than the actual circumstances justified, and this Afternoon the inclination of the New-York and Western Roads was to recovery. After the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 22.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	106½	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	108⅝	108½
United States 5-20s of 1867	107⅝	107⅝
American Gold Coin	119¾	118⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅛	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	58¾	60¼
New-York Central and Hudson	93¼	93½
N. Y.C. & H. Debt Certificates.	88⅝	88½
Reading Railroad	95	94⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	112¾	113⅛
North-western Common	82½	82⅞
North-western Preferred	85	85
Pacific Mail Company	40½	40½
St. Paul Preferred	76	76⅛
St. Paul Common	60	60⅛
Lake Shore	90½	91
Ohio and Mississippi	34½	34⅝
New-Jersey Central	101¼	101
Toledo and Wabash	49	49⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., 1881	112⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	107⅛
6 ₱ ct. coup., 1881	112⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	107⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	108	5-20 coup., 1868	108
5-20 coup., 1862	108⅜	10-40 registered	106⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	108⅜	10-40 coupon	106⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	108⅝	6s Currency	110⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	61¼	Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	100
Tennessee 6s, new bds.	59⅝	Illinois War Loan	100
Georgia 6s	80	Indiana 5 ₱ ct	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	92¼	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1873.	97
North Car. 6s, old	49⅜	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1878.	97
N. C. Fund'g Act '68..	33	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1883.	97
N. C. new bds	30	Michigan 7 ₱ ct., 1878.	100
N. C. Special Tax	23	Mich. 7 ₱ ct., War L.	100
Missouri 6s	88	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.	106
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	106
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	106
Alabama 8s	98	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	106
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1875	99	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	106
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1881	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	106
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1886	103	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.	100
Ill. Canal bds., 1870	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.	100
Ill. coup. 6s, 1877	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Tol.,W. & W.C.C.S.F.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88	Gt. West. 1st, '88	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102¼	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s,conv.'76.	102¼	Gal. & Chic. 2d	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76..	102¼	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	95⅛
Erie 1st Ext.	95	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	102
Erie 1st ind	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	102⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80...	84	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F..	88
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88...	78⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98
Harlem 1st	101¼	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	76
Albany & Sus. 1st Bs.	100	Chic. & Alton S. F.	97
Albany & Sus. 3d Bs.	92⅛	Chic. & Alton Inc.	95
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱c.1st.	109	Ohio & Miss. 1st	95
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	94	Penin. R. R. Bonds	90
Pac. R.7s,guar.by Mo.	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10.	95
Cen. Pac. Bonds	85⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91
Union Pac. 1st Bonds.	80	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d.	86
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	110	Chic. & Mil. 1st	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref..	87	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	81
Chic. & N.W.Ex'n Bs.	82	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	67
Chic. & N. W. 1st	91	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83
Han.& St.Jo.L'd G'ts.	108	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	83⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 1st..	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext..	93		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	137	Importers' & Traders'	157
Mechanics'	134	Park	160
America	145	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
City	205	Fourth National	107
Phenix	107	Ninth National	111
Tradesmen's	150	Tenth National	125
Mechanics' & Traders'	120	Oriental	165
Seventh Ward	108	Gold Exchange	57
State of New-York	110	Del. & Hudson Canal	118⅛
Commerce	124¼	Pennsylvania Coal	221
Ocean	87	Con. Coal of Maryland	27
Mercantile	126	Western Union Tel.	34⅛
American Exchange	113⅛	Quicksilver Mining	5½
Chatham	167	Quicksilver Preferred	9
Bank of the Republic	120	Mariposa Mining	6
Bank of N. America	106	Mariposa Preferred	11⅛
Hanover	105	Boston Water Power	15⅛
Irving	115	Adams Express	64⅛
People's	140	Wells-Fargo Express	14
East River	112	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2⅛
Market	124	U. S. Express	43⅛
Nassau	107	Merchants' Union Ex.	13⅛
Continental	92⅛	Pacific Mail	40⅛

The *Journal of Commerce*, through a correspondent who has taken the trouble to investigate the official reports, presents a remarkable contrast between the security to life and limb of railway passengers over the Vanderbilt lines of this City and the Erie Road. The comparison extends over six years, 1864-69 inclusive, so as to avoid the charge of unfairness in taking any single year. The result is that *the security to life over the Hudson, Harlem and Central is, on the average, ten-fold greater than over the Erie,* and the immunity from injuries, not fatal, is, on the average, about three-fold greater than over the Erie. The following are the exact figures:

"In the last six years, on the Harlem, one passenger has been killed to every 85,708,095 miles traveled. One passenger injured to every 5,529,514 miles traveled.

On the Hudson River, one passenger has been killed to every 33,489,692 miles traveled. One passenger has been injured to every 9,367,331 miles traveled.

On the New-York Central, one passenger has been killed to every 54,035,606 miles traveled. One passenger has been injured to every 5,807,-565 miles traveled.

On the New-York and Erie, one passenger has been killed to every 6,279,772 miles traveled. One passenger has been injured to every 2,382,-619 miles traveled."

Following is a statement of the earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri:

Second week in July, 1870	$57,038
Second week in July, 1869	46,102
Increase	$10,936

Messrs. LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON, No. 18 William-street, and Messrs. MARX & CO., No. 18 Wall-street, offer for sale, at 90 ₱ cent. and accrued interest, the First Mortgage Bonds of the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg Railway, bearing interest at the rate of 7 ₱ cent. per annum, in gold, free of tax. The prospectus of the loan appears elsewhere in this paper.

Messrs. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, and STOUT & DICKINSON, No. 25 Broad-street, offer for sale a limited amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern and Northern Railroad of Alabama, guaranteed by the State of Alabama, and bearing interest in gold coin at the rate of 8 ₱ cent. per annum, free of tax.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,777,347; amount marketed, $1,520,597.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD BONDS, 30 years to run, seven per cent., interest semi-annually, at 90 and accrued interest.

NO BETTER SECURITY, or of more intrinsic merit, can be made.

For particulars apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

☞ WE DESIRE TO RECOMMEND TO OUR CUSTOMERS the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Railroad of Iowa, as a thoroughly safe as well as profitable investment. Pamphlets with full information furnished on application.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Corner Wall and Nassau sts., N. Y.

☞ FOR THE SAFE AND ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT OF JULY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE BONDS PRESENT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES, WHICH WILL COMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED TO MIDDLETOWN. THE REMAINING UNFINISHED PORTION IS MORE THAN HALF DONE.

FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY
HATCH & FOOTE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

☞ NOTICE.

The Coupons due Aug. 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company will be paid that day on presentation at the banking house of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., Financial Agents of this Company, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York City.

WM. H. SEWARD, JR., Treasurer.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS
OF THE
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE AT NINETY,
BY
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS.

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 22, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	8	Resin, bbls	1,068
Beeswax, pks	2	Pork, bbls	77
Cotton, bales	34	Beef, pks	138
Copper, bbls	263	Cheese, pks	11,812
Eggs, bbls	480	Butter, pks	1,280
Flour, bbls	5,304	Stearine, pks	16
Corn-meal, bbls	250	Pea-nuts, bags	46
Corn-meal, bags	250	Oil, Lard, bbls	25
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Oil-cake, pks	254
Wheat, bushels	40,564	Starch, boxes	1,850
Corn, bushels	24,000	Spelter, slabs	605
Malt, bushels	1,094	Tobacco, hhds	714
Oats, bushels	26,940	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,129
Peas, bushels	7,800	Whisky, bbls	839
Hops, bales	2	Wool, bales	985
Leather, sides	3,986		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Howard*, for Rotterdam—3,132 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Edith*, for Havre—54,416 bushels Wheat, 250 cases Lobster, 6,000 Staves.

By the ship *Tyro*, for Antwerp—5,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 1,016 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *L. Warren*, for Valencia—1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Valley Forge*, for Panama—1,850 tons Coal.

By the schr. *A. Denike*, for Havre—1,182 bales Cotton inward from Galveston.

ASHES—Have been lightly dealt in at $6@$6 75 for Pots; $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been inactive at former rates.

COAL—There has been rather more inquiry for both foreign and domestic within our former range.

COFFEE—Good grades have been quoted steady with a better demand noted for Rio, of which 5,400 bags have been sold on private terms, including 4,755 bags by the *Signal*, 500 bags by the *South America*, and 145 bags by the *Selma*. By auction, 789 bags Santos were sold, in bond, at an average of $10 97, gold, ₱ 100 lbs. In other descriptions, no business of moment has been transacted. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra at 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been more animated, and prices have shown more firmness, particularly for grades available in settlement of contracts. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,850 bales for early delivery, including 240 bales to shippers, 872 bales to spinners, and 738 bales to speculators. Also, 3,200 bales for forward delivery, including 1,500 bales, basis Low Middling, for July, 18½c.@19½c.; 1,300 bales, do., for August, 17½c.@17¾c.; 300 bales, do., for September, 16½c. 100 bales, do., for October, 16¼c., ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	16	16⅛
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	18	18⅛
Low Middling	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	20
Middling	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	21
Good Middling	22	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,912
Receipts last week	7,780
Receipts the preceding week	10,686
Receipts since Sept. 1	720,235
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	2,215
Exports since Sept. 1	416,423
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	326,879
Estimated stock here	28,500

FISH—The demand for most kinds has been limited, on the basis of previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand, since our last, and prices have been again quoted 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl. lower. The inquiry for shipping grades has been on a restricted scale at the reduced figures. The medium and better grades have attracted less attention. Toward the close of 'Change rather more demand was noted for low extras, adapted to the export trade, which showed with less irregularity in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 16,500 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, for prompt delivery, at from $5 50@$6 15, chiefly at $5 75@$6; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 30@$6 75, chiefly at $6 50, in lines; very good to very choice do. at $6 75@$7 15; poor to good shipping extra Western, $6 25@$6 65; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop extra Ohio at $6 25@$6 75 ₱ bbl. After 'Change the market was quite spiritless, and prices were reported as weakening again, under the later and less favorable advices from Liverpool. We quote:

Sour Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 75@$6 25
No. 2 Flour	5 00@ 5 75
Superfine State and Western	5 50@ 6 15
Extra State	6 30@ 7 15
Extra City, shipping grades	6 40@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 20@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 25@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 25@ 6 65
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 70@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy, ₱ bbl	6 60@10 25

Southern Flour has been in less demand at easier prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $6 30@$7 50 for poor to good Ordinary, and at $7 50@$10 25 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand, ranging from $5 35@$7 25 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet since our last at $5 25@$5 65 for Yellow and White Western; $5 25@$5 35 for Jersey, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary extras, ₱ bbl	$5 65@$6 30
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras, ₱ bbl	6 30@ 5 70
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras, ₱ bbl	7 50@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl	5 30@ 7 25
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl	5 25@ 6 15

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered more freely, and has been in quite moderate request, chiefly for shipment and on speculative account, at a further reduction of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. The demand has been mainly for Amber Western (Winter) No. 1 Spring, and merchantable grades of No. 2 Spring. Sales have been reported since our last of 141,500 bushels, part from store, including very inferior to fair White Western at $1 50@$1 65; Red and Amber Western at $1 45@$1 58, chiefly at $1 55@$1 56 for prime Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 50@$1 52, chiefly at $1 52; No. 2 Spring at $1 33@$1 42 for poor to prime Milwaukee, closing at $1 40@$1 42 for prime, in store and afloat; $1 25@$1 35 for Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 18@$1 25; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 12@$1 18 ₱ bushel; White Genesee at $1 75@$1 85; Red and Amber State at $1 52@$1 58 ₱ bushel. At the close of 'Change prime parcels of Spring and Amber Winter were rather more sought after, partly on speculative account, on the basis of our quotations. Subsequently, the unfavorable closing reports from Liverpool tended to check the demand and to depress prices. Corn has been in better supply and decidedly lower, yet not remarkably active. The home trade inquiry has been fair, but not urgent. There has not been much call from speculative purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 85,000 bushels, at 98c.@$1 06 for poor to prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at $1@$1 04 for boat-loads; $1 08@$1 13 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 15@$1 18 for White do., and 90c.@97c. for Unsound, ₱ bushel. Canada Peas have been in more demand and dearer; sales have been reported 7,800 bushels, in bond, at $1 12 ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet on a basis of $1 12@$1 15 for State, and 98c.@$1 05 for Western, ₱ bushel; a sale of 7,500 bushels Canada, in bond, was reported on private terms. Barley has been quite dull and nominal. Barley-malt has been inactive since our last, from $1 05@$1 35 for Western State and Canada, ₱ bushel; sales 2,500 bushels. Oats have been in less demand and quoted lower; sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at 63c.@65c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 64½c. afloat; 69c.@72c. for ordinary to choice White State, Pennsylvania and Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last include 54,416 bushels Wheat for Havre.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bagging has been in some demand; 200 bales, in bond, were sold at 20c., gold, ₱ yard. Bags have been dull at about 13½c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair demand at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet since our last at 55c.@$1 05, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has been more movement in Manila, but at easier prices; 500 bales were sold at 13c. gold; and 4,000 bales of inferior quality reported at a lower rate. In Jute, the transactions embraced 800 bales at 6½c. gold, ₱ lb. Jute Butts have been dull at 5c.@5½, currency, ₱ lb. Other kinds have not varied.

HIDES—Have been in light demand and irregular in price. We quote: Dry Hides, Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 23½c.@24c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 23½c.@24c., gold selected; Buenos Ayres Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 23c.@23½c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 22½c.@22¾c.; Orinoco, 21@23 lbs., 21c.@22c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 21c.@22c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 18½c.@19½c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 19½c.@20c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 18½c.@19½c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 19c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 16c.@16½c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 12c.@14c.; Port-au-Platt, 16@18 lbs., 15c.@18c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 18½c.@19½c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 15c.@17c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 14c.; Savanilla, 20@28 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 12c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 15c.@15½c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 00@28 lbs., 14c.@14½c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 10c.10½c.; Texas, 50@70 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 11c.@12½c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 25½c.@26c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 18½c.@19c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 36c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 25@26c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9¼@12½ lbs., 16c.@16½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13½c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 12½c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 14@15c., gold.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request since our last, at from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New York State, 10c.@18c.@25c.; Wisconsins, 8c.@15c.@20c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c. ₱ lb. The receipts have been 2 bales. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "Buyers have been taking hold more freely, and when strictly choice grades were required, 2c. to 3c. ₱ lb higher was paid. This improvement in values is not alone attributable to the discouraging reports concerning the new crop, or to European war rumors, but to an actual exhaust of stock outside that held by a few strong holders. The Hops were wanted, and there seemed no alternative for buyers but to break in upon the reserve stock and pay the full prices demanded. The idea advanced by some, that the war in Europe will diminish the consumption of beer in that country, is one upon which there is a difference of opinion. While beer seems almost an indispensable ration to the Germans, its use may be prohibited, yet we believe it will find its way into most camps. Should the war extend into the Hop regions of Bavaria and Bohemia, the crop will be in danger of total destruction; on the contrary, should it remain unmolested, the blockade of the German ports will shut off all imports into England. Receipts of the week, 211 bales; receipts corresponding week last season, 1,963 bales; total receipts of the season, 100,646 bales. Export clearances last week, none; exports corresponding week last season, 1,239 bales; total exports for the season from the port of New-York, 56,189 bales. Our London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of July 9: 'Our market continues depressed. Prices range from 40s.@50s. for poor to good, and 60s.@65s. for really choice new American, while yearlings rule from 20s.@30s. Plantation reports hardly so favorable. Rain much needed.'"

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately sought after at uniform prices, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@40c.; Union Bellies, 20c.@32c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Light, 32c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 26c.@30c., currency, ₱ lb. The receipts since our last have been 3,986 sides.

LUMBER—Has been in more demand at generally steady rates.

METALS—Copper has been in moderate request at steady prices; 115,000 lbs. Ingot were taken at 20¼c.@20½c. ₱ lb. Pig-iron has been in fair demand and held with more firmness; 100 tons Eglinton Scotch sold on private terms; small lots of Glengarnock do. at $35@$36, and 500 tons No. 2 Extra American on private terms. Bar-iron has been quoted much stronger in price, on a moderate call and reduced offering; Common is quoted from store at $75@$80, and Refined at $80@$85 ₱ ton. Of Scrap-iron, 200 tons were sold on private terms. Iron Rails have been quiet at about former rates. Lead, Spelter, Tin and Zinc have been lightly dealt in within our previous range.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately inquired for at unchanged rates; sales 18 hhds. Porto Rico at 58c.; 105 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 35½c.@36c.; and small lots of New-Orleans at 95c.@97c. ₱ gallon. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@70c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@97c. ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@24c.	28c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@25c.	36c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	37c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@70c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@97c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been offered more freely at lower prices, yet has been neglected by buyers. Strained has been available at $1 70 ₱ 280 lbs. Receipts, 1,068 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. A moderate inquiry has been noted for Spirits Turpentine, chiefly within a range of from 38c.@39c. ₱ gallon; sales, 325 bbls., in lots. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 38c.@39½c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50. Resin, $1 65@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $1 80@$2 15. Pitch, $2 37½@$2 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The demand has been quite moderate for most articles in this line, at about steady prices; 650 bbls. Northern Crude Whale have been sold at New-Bedford on private terms. We quote: Crude Whale at 61c.@67c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $1 25@$1 35; Unbleached Sperm at $1 45@$1 50; Bleached Sperm at $1 55; Lard-oil at $1 20@$1 30; Red Oil at 68c.@72c.; Linseed-oil at 94c.@97c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 25; Menhaden at 47c.@48c.; Spermaceti at 38c.; Extra Refined Seal at 85c.@87½c. ₱ gallon. Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 50c.@52½c.; Southern Yellow, 60c.@63c.; Refined Yellow, 67½c.@70c.; White Winter, 82½c.; White Spring at 70c.@72½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in limited demand, at declining prices; sales, 500 bbls., in bulk, at 12½c. ₱ gallon. In shipping order, the prevailing quotations were 17c.@17½c., ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude, at Philadelphia, were 780 bbls., and for the week, 3,140 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 5,000 bbls. Refined has been depressed, lower, and quite irregular, on a rather limited trade; sales and settlements have been reported, since our last, of 6,500 bbls. Standard White, for July delivery, at 23½c.@24½c., chiefly at 24c.; 1,500 bbls. do., August, September and October, at 25c.; and 3,000 bbls. do., buyer balance of the year, at 28½c. ₱ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White, for July, at 24¼c., and 3,000 bbls. do., September, October and November, at 25¼c., ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined, at Philadelphia, were 2,100 bbls., and for the week 11,980 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 3,132 bbls. for Rotterdam, 1,016 bbls. for Antwerp, and 1,500 bbls. do., for Valencia. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in less demand and heavy, quotations ranging from 28½c.@31c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been dull and heavy at about 9c. for shipping order, and 6c.@4½c., in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in moderate demand, mainly for forward delivery, at variable prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., at $30 25@$30 50 for Western Mess, $28 50@$29 for Prime Mess, $23@$24 for Prime, and $25 50@$30 for City Mess ₱ bbl. Also, 1,500 bbls. Western Mess, including seller July and August, at $30 25@$30 50 ₱ bbl. Late in the afternoon the market was quoted heavy and weak. Cut-meats have been fairly active at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 425 pks. at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 20c.@21½c. for Western and City Hams, the latter for choice, in tight tcs.; 23c.@25c. for bagged do., ₱ lb. Bacon has been scarce and quiet at about 15½c.@15¾c. for Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, and 15½c.@16c. for Short Rib, ₱ lb. Lard has been less active and quoted cheaper. Sales have been reported of 450 tcs. at 15c.@17¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16c.@16¼c. for City, and 16½c.@17c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ₱ lb.; also, 1,250 tcs. prime Steam, seller for July, August and September, at 17c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in active demand at full rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain and Mess; $15@$19 for Extra Mess ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues quiet at $27@$29 for Prime Mess, and $29@$31 for Indian Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been neglected and nominal at from $29@$35 for Southern and Western, ₱ bbl. Butter continues in moderate request, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@35c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@30c.; the day's receipts were 1,280 pkgs. Cheese has been in less demand at from 4c.@14½c., as the extremes, for very common to fine Factory, new and old; the day's receipts were 11,812 boxes. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice the week's business thus: Since our last the Butter market has undergone but little change; prime grades of both State and Western are in light supply, with a demand just sufficient to absorb stock and keep up a fair range of prices; Medium quality and heated lots are quiet and more difficult to move except at buyers prices. The stock on hand of this class are not large, however, and could be easily cleared out were holders disposed to accept the offered terms. Receipts for the weeks are 8,325 packages.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	32@33
State firkins, light colored, ₱ lb	29@31
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb	31@33
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine ₱ lb	28@31
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb	29@31
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb	23@25
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ₱ lb	30@35
New-York State, fresh pails, ₱ lb	30@35
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb	30@35
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	24@25
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	22@24
Western tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	21@25
Western tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb	18@20
Western firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	18@20
Common White Western and State, ₱ lb	11@15

The active demand of last week has dropped off suddenly, leaving receivers with considerable stock on hand, though the advance in gold gives confidence, and holders are not over-anxious to make concessions in order to move stock unless on lots that are heated. The unfavorable cable reports and high rates of freight operate against exporters, causing them to act lightly and cautiously. Receipts for the week ending this day are 73,363 boxes. The market is unsettled, we therefore make no change in quotations.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb	14@14½
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb	12@13
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb	9@11
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb	4@ 8
State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb	12@13½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb	8@11
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb	12@13
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb	8@11

RICE—The inquiry for desirable lots has been rather more active at buoyant prices; 230 tierces Carolina were sold at $8 75@$9; 850 bags Rangoon at $7 25@$7 50, currency, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—There has been a moderate movement reported within our former range.

SALTPETRE—Has been held firmly and has been in fair demand. Crude, 9c.@9½c., gold, ₱ lb.; 1,000 bags have been sold at Boston at 10c.@10½c., currency, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in active request since our last, and sales have been reported of 8,331 bags and 1,700 pockets, to arrive and here, part at from $2 17@$2 25, gold, ₱ bushel. Other kinds have been neglected.

SKINS—Have been moderately inquired for, including Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 42c.@44c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@34c.; Para, 40c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency; Tampico Goat, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 38c.@41c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency.

SOAP—Continues in moderate demand, including Castile at 11½c.@12c.; Colgate's Pale, 8½c.; Family, 9c., and No. 1 at 6½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been in slack request at former rates.

SUGARS—Raw have been in less demand at drooping prices. Sales, 183 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 10c.@11½c., and 1,100 boxes Havana, nearly all Molasses Sugar, at 9½c. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9½c.@10½c.; fair to good grocery grades at 10½c.@10¾c.; good to choice grocery grades, 10½c.@10¾.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10½c.@11½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, ranging from 12½c.@14¾c., as extremes, ₱ lb. Messrs. C. AMANN & CO., in their last circular, sum up the movements in Raw Sugars, since July 1, thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, July 1, 1870	102,037	106,706	376,233	1,350
Receipts, since July 1	21,986	26,550	.....	1,465
Total	124,023	133,256	376,233	2,815
Sales, since July 1	23,814	12,545	1,000	553
Stock, July 21, 1870	100,209	120,711	375,233	2,262
Stock, July 22, 1869	130,562	148,561	121,381	2,143
Stock, July 23, 1868	102,261	51,866	49,236	288
Stock, July 23, 1867	76,243	40,368	26,195	....

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 65,000 lbs. at 9½c.@10½c. for Inferior to very Choice; 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@21c.; 35,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@14½c., ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been very quiet at about former quotations, including green common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 65c.@80c.; good to fair Hyson, 85c.@$1; extra fine to finest Hyson, $1@$1 30; common to fair Young Hyson, 60c.@75c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 78c.@1; extra fine to finest, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Gunpowder, 80c.@$1; good to fine Gunpowder, $1 05@$1 20; extra fair to finest Gunpowder, $1 25@$1 65; common to fine Imperial, 80c.@$1; good to fine Imperial, $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest Imperial, $1 25@$1 65; common to fair Twankay, 50c.@55c.; good to fine Twankay, 57c.@65c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 70c.@75c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, $1 10@$1 25; common to fair Oolong, 60c.@68c.; good to fine Oolong, 70c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Oolong, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Souchong, 65c.@75c.; good to fine Souchong, 80c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, $1@$1 30 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The trade has been mainly in lots wanted for home use; 320 hhds. Kentucky were sold at 7c.@14c. ₱ lb. We quote: *Kentucky*—Frosted Lugs, 6½c.@6¾c.; partly Frosted Lugs, 7c.@7¼c.; Sound Lugs, 7½c.@10c.; Common Leaf, 8¾c.@10¾c.; Medium Leaf, 9¾c.@11¼c.; Good Leaf, 10c.@12½c.; Fine Leaf, 11½c.@13c.; Selections, 12½c.@14c. ₱ lb. *Seed-leaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 13c.@15c. for old, and 12½c.@14c. for new; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c. for old, and 15c.@25c. for new; Wrappery lots, 35c.@40c. for old, and 30c.@40c. for new; fine Wrappers, 45c.@55c. for old, and 42c.@50c. for new; New York State Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old, and 9c.@10c. for new; average lots, 16c.@25c. for old, and 18c.@25c. for new; Wrappers, 20c.@35c. for old, and 16c.@35c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 1c.@12c. for old, and 8¼c.@9½c. for new; average lots, 16c.@25c. for old, and 15½c.@16c. for new; Wrappers, 25c.@45c. for old, and 15c.@20c. for new, ₱ lb. *Havana*—Common, 72½c.@75c.; Good, 80c.@87½c.; Fine, 90c.@$1 02½, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 85c.@87½c., nominal; II cut, $1@$1 02½; average lots, 90c.@92½c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, Common and Medium, 18c.@21c.; Good and Fine, 22c.@25c.; Bright work, Common and Medium, 27c.@32c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand at easier prices; sales 300 bbls. at $1 02@$1 03, for wood and iron-bound pks., chiefly at $1 02½, ₱ gallon; receipts, 839 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has shown but little activity, yet rates have been generally fairly supported, and room has not been offered freely at the ruling figures. For Liverpool, by steam, room for a load of Wheat was relet early in the day at 10d., but subsequently 23,000 bushels were engaged at 12d. ₱ bushel, which latter was the regular market rate; 1,000 bbls. Pork were also taken at 5s. ₱ bbl. For London, 2,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, part at 3s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; a boat load of Wheat on private terms; 1,000 bbls. Resin at 4s. ₱ 280 lbs.; and 150 hhds. Tallow at 35s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, a British vessel was rechartered at 8s. for Wheat; a brig was taken at 8s. 3d. ₱ quarter for about 2,800 quarters Wheat, in ship's bags; and another small vessel was reported with 2,000 quarters Wheat, on the basis of 7s. 9d. ₱ quarter. For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, with 1,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. ₱ bbl. For Malaga, an American brig, with equal to 1,400 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Glasgow, some Grain room, by steam, was said to have been relet at 10d. ₱ bushel, but the report was not authenticated.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 22, 1870.

Trade in horned Cattle this forenoon at Communipaw Yards was brisk, although small. Good first quality Steers were in demand, and as only a small number of such-like were on sale, inferior beasts were purchased to fill up gaps. Prices ranged from 13c.@16½c. ₱ lb. for Steers ranging from common to good, and from 10c.@14c. ₱ lb. for Texan Steers; those sold at 10c. were very poor indeed. Sheep were slow, and Hogs sold in small lots from 12c.@12¼. City dressed. This advance in City trade is owing to the advance at Chicago in Live Hogs. Gross animals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today, 597 head of horned Cattle, 2,292 Sheep, 851 Hogs.

SALES TODAY.

CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for S. W. ALLERTON 31 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 15c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; also, for HODGES & TAYLOR, 35 Illinois Steers, light and thin, at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; again for S. W. ALLERTON, 75 Cherokee Steers, fair Cattle for Texas, from 13c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for S. W. ALLERTON & CO. 110 Illinois Steers, common Cattle, from 13½c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also for same, 48 Ohio Steers, average 14c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. on an average. The wholesale firm of SNOWDEN & MCCANVILLE, of Washington Market, purchased 25 head of this lot at $135 ₱ head, or at an average of 16¼c. ₱ lb. G. W. MCMAHON sold for S. W. ALLERTON, 145 Illinois Steers, common light Cattle, from 13c. to 14c. ₱ lb; weight 5¼ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

Weekly report of Sheep and Lambs sold by J. PIDCOCK, for week ending July 18, 1870: 3,380 Sheep and 75 Lambs; price received, $14,234 06; range of prices for Sheep, 4½c.@8c. ₱ lb.; range of prices for Lambs, 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
HIRKA, THE NATIONS, and GRAND BALLET. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 505 Broadway.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The circular of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated July 20, giving a detail of the causes which led to the war, was published in the *Journal Officiel* yesterday. The Hohenzollern negotiations are referred to at length, and the circular concludes by declaring that history must assign to Prussia the responsibility. Several skirmishes are reported between the advance guards of the armies on the frontier, but no details are given, owing to the difficulty in obtaining intelligence, correspondents being strictly excluded from the lines. The movements of both armies, it is said, can be seen from the steeple of the Cathedral at Strasburg, and the authorities of the town have therefore forbidden the ascent of strangers. Quarters are being prepared at Strasburg for NAPOLEON and staff. Ninety-seven thousand volunteers have already enlisted in the French forces. A number of ladies have offered their services as nurses. The Bank of France has voted 100,000 francs to the sanitary fund, and to continue the salaries of clerks called into service. Vessels have been dispatched to Newfoundland to notify the French fishermen of the war. Count BRAY, the Bavarian Minister, is charged with having falsely represented to the Chambers of that country that Bavaria had been invaded, in order to induce the members to vote the required loan.

The illness of NAPOLEON, at St. Cloud, is announced.

The reported alliance between France and Spain is denied. That Spain will remain neutral, is stated in the latest dispatch. In reference to the demand of Prussia for the neutrality of the Baltic, the *Moniteur* says a support of this demand will be deemed hostility to France, "as the Baltic is destined to play an important role in the war." Switzerland, it is reported, has asked to occupy Chablais, the most northern province of Savoy, on Geneva Lake. The right is claimed under the treaty of Vienna. It is also reported in Paris that PRIM and Prince LEOPOLD have recently had an interview on the Franco-Spanish frontier.

The suspension of steamer service with America was announced yesterday by the North German Lloyd. Bavaria having been notified by King WILLIAM that, under the treaty, he should assume command of that country's army, embodying it in the Third Corps, assent was at once given, and congratulations sent to Prussia.

London dispatches are in brief as follows: As now explained, the Forbach affair was the meeting of a small body of French and Prussian troops on the frontier. One of the Prussians advanced, fired at the officer commanding the French, missed his mark and fled amid a shower of bullets. The story that a correspondent of the London *Times* was arrested on Wednesday for following the French army is reiterated. He was thought to be a spy, was confined for a night, and the next morning liberated and sent out of the lines. A Tyne collier, arrived at Newcastle, reports having been fired at by a French cruiser. The Prussian troops are reported to have retired from their position between Luxembourg and the Palatinate, and to be now massing between Coblentz and Mayence. The Prussians, it is said, will adopt a defensive line from Coblentz along the Rhine. The expedition which is to enter Prussia through Denmark will, it is rumored, be commanded by Count PALIKAO. The *Garde Mobile* of France has been called out for active service, and no one will be permitted to furnish a substitute. An Antwerp dispatch announces that an English fleet is expected at the mouth of the Schildt. Washington dispatches, yesterday received from Constantinople, utterly contradict the reports that the army and navy of Turkey are being placed on a war footing, and assure this Government that a strict neutrality will be observed.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS

It is officially announced in Paris that M. BERTHEMY will remain in Washington as the representative of France. The death of M. PARADOL, it is said, creates a profound sensation throughout the country.....In an article by the French historian, HENRY MARTIN, published in the *Siècle* of yesterday morning, France is urged to break with Rome, on the ground "that the extravagant pretensions of the Pope are fatal to the liberties of the Gallican Church."....The municipal election in France will take place Aug. 6th.

GENERAL.

The details of the Pekin massacre have been received in London, and the first accounts, it is said, were not exaggerated. In the butchery neither age nor sex was spared, and in some instances persons were burned to death in the houses destroyed.

A pleasure-boat was run down in the harbor of Halifax, N. S., yesterday afternoon, by the brigantine *Chieftain*, and two brothers named O'CONNER, together with their sister, were drowned.

The Heywood Chair Company's manufactory, located at Fitchburg, Mass., together with two other smaller manufactories, were destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Loss, $40,000.

The funeral of the late French Minister, M. PREVOST PARADOL, took place yesterday morning in Washington, in the St. Matthew's Catholic Church, Right Rev. CHARLES J. WHITE, D. D., officiating. The obsequies were largely attended by the members of the various legations in Washington, including Baron GEROLT, the North German Minister. The Cabinet officers, Gen. SHERMAN, Admiral PORTER and other Government officials now in Washington, were also present. The remains were brought to this city.

The Georgia Senate refused to expel AARON ALPEORA BRADLEY, yesterday, and a resolution to adjourn *sine die* was lost by the casting vote of the President.

The work of laying the new cable by the Panama and West India Cable Company in Cuba, is proceeding rapidly, and it is expected that telegraphic communication with Santiago de Cuba will be complete within a week.

JETER PHILLIPS, who has been in prison in Richmond, Va., for the past two years under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, Feb. 17, 1867, and who has been respited twelve times, was yesterday executed in that city. Before he died he made a full confession of the crime. The execution was well conducted, but few persons being present, and the murderer died almost without a struggle.

The work on the Willard Insane Asylum, at Oridin, in this State, is progressing rapidly. The new wards will be opened Oct. 1, and accommodations will be thus provided for 250 patients, in addition to an equal number now in the institution.

Gen. STONEMAN has arrived at Prescott, Arizona, and assumed command of the Department. His first order issued to post commanders was to regard all Indians as hostile. The reports from the Territory in reference to the crops and mining are favorable.

The Fifth Maryland Regiment, from Baltimore, passed through Philadelphia, yesterday, en route for Cape May. They were generously received, and made a fine appearance.

In a dispatch from Ottawa, Canada, it is stated that the Home Government is willing to guarantee a loan for the construction of the Pacific Railway from Montreal to British Columbia.

But three appointments were made by Collector MURPHY, yesterday, and these were appointments of Inspectors of Customs.

Hon. THOMAS HILLHOUSE, yesterday, entered upon his duties as Assistant Treasurer of the United States, vice FOLGER. The count of coin in the vaults will commence today.

The French Circular.

The Circular sent yesterday by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the diplomatic agents of France abroad, is no more entitled to be accepted as an impartial record of events than the recent address of King WILLIAM to the North German Parliament. But those who wish to comprehend the two sides involved in this great dispute, may, with advantage, make themselves acquainted with the contents of the French Circular. We are now passing through a phase of history which will always be memorable, and it becomes us to study it with as much impartiality as it is possible for men to assume who still live in the midst of exciting events. The Government of this country is at present on terms of peace with both France and Prussia, and there is no good reason why the Press should go out of its way to insult either Power.

The French Circular recognizes the possibility that Prussia may have planned an intrigue certain to end in war for the purpose of accomplishing its designs against the self-government of the German States. Whatever its real motives may have been, the Circular complains that it refused the guarantees which were indispensable to the security and honor of France. The intention was to place Prince LEOPOLD on the throne of Spain by a surprise. This France could not tolerate, knowing that it involved the "disproportionate aggrandizement of one royal house." In 1869 there had been talk of placing a HOHENZOLLERN on the throne of CHARLES V., and at that time the French Minister at Berlin uttered a serious warning against the project. "Count BISMARCK replied that France need not concern herself about a contingency so improbable," and the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs at that time "gave his word of honor that a HOHENZOLLERN was not, and could not be, a candidate." France now only demands that this renunciation of the intrigue be made real and permanent.

This is substantially the French version of the difficulty which has led to a declaration of war. The sincerity of it can easily be put to the test. Prussia has withdrawn Prince LEOPOLD—France now asks that she will give a pledge not to place any other German Prince on the Spanish throne. Count BISMARCK is, after all, not incapable of changing his puppets. He withdraws Prince LEOPOLD, but might to-morrow substitute another member of the same family. It would be a surprise very much like others which he has prepared for the world in former times. It seems, then, that Prussia could yet prevent this war if she liked. There would be nothing involving her humiliation or dishonor in giving the guarantee sought for, because she has once already tendered it to the French Cabinet. The guarantee itself is not unreasonable, and the possession of the Spanish throne cannot be deemed essential to the development of German unity, or the cause of "free government."

All this, we repeat, is worthy the consideration of those who wish to arrive at an intelligent judgment concerning the origin and motives of the present war. There are some, of course, who will say, "What do we want with two sides to a question? Is it not sufficient to take up with one, and then shut our eyes to the other?" We have nothing to say against this view if private and irresponsible persons choose to hold it. But journalists are the historians of the hour, and it is their duty to record facts, no matter for or against whom they tell. "Sympathies" are very often dictated by a sentiment which may be right or wrong, but which is very often in direct conflict with the only permanent basis of intelligent opinion. There are some who, when they have said, "NAPOLEON is an unscrupulous despot who ought to be annihilated," think they have settled all the issues arising out of the present war. In a similar spirit the English aristocracy said in 1861, "The North is fighting for conquest," and refused to receive any other idea. We saw plainly enough how foolish and short-sighted was that view. Yet may we not commit the very same mistake? We can, at any rate, sympathize with the Germans in their struggle without garbling history. Nothing appears to be more certain, than that the French people desire this war more earnestly than their Emperor. Suppose NAPOLEON were to die to-morrow, does any one suppose that the French armies would be recalled? Look at the scenes which have taken place this week in Paris—the whole populace turning out to cheer the departing soldiers, the performances in the theaters suspended in order that the "Marseillaise" may be sung, and 95,000 volunteers already clamoring for service. Does all this look as if the war on the part of France had been waged at the will of one man? If "sympathy" with either side is to cause us to misrepresent all the events connected with the vast struggle now impending, we see an additional reason for persevering in a strictly impartial and neutral course.

American Parties and the War.

There is nothing surprising, nothing but just cause for respect and admiration, in the enthusiasm which the hostilities between France and Prussia have elicited among the Germans in America. They happily blend affectionate attachment to the land they have left with devotion to the best interests of the land in which they live. Faithful and valuable as American citizens, they yet retain the heartiest concern in all that relates to the Fatherland. To them, therefore, the war naturally possesses momentous significance; the preparations for it have created among them an excitement which will grow more intense as the conflict proceeds. Their reverence for order and their fidelity to American law are, however, conspicuous even in their ardor. They propose to render efficient succor to their countrymen in Europe, but of a kind to which the greatest stickler for national neutrality cannot object. The sympathy which inspires them is demonstrative, without being offensive to any class of our citizens; and the aid they are preparing to render assumes shapes which commend themselves to universal humanity.

The considerations which have contributed to the outburst of German feeling in all our large cities do not imply partisan adherence to the recent policy of the Prussian Government. Not BISMARCK or King WILLIAM evokes this enthusiasm, but the grand idea of German unity. Whether Prussia has been right or wrong in its treatment of smaller States, is not the question which Germans now pause to discuss. It is enough that, in the quarrel with France, Prussia represents German nationality. The designs of BISMARCK, the temper of the King, are as nothing compared with a struggle begun by France for the achievement of ends which every German has learned to detest, and, on the other hand, maintained by Prussia as the central figure in a great Germanic Confederation, every part of which seems likely to render her the heartiest possible support. The enthusiasm witnessed here should, then, not be mistaken for admiration of all the processes by which Prussian power has been promoted. It represents, rather, the cause of German solidarity, whose basis is an idea uppermost in every German mind.

The only mistake of our German friends in this country is the non-recognition of a similar feeling on the part of Frenchmen. NAPOLEON is assailed as, individually, the aggressor. He is abused as though by the mere force of his character he had plunged France into war against the will of her people. Few opinions can be more in conflict with the facts. NAPOLEON may have earned all the epithets that are showered upon him; but in this matter his policy appeals to a passion which is rooted in the heart of every Frenchman. The Rhine as a boundary is one of the ideas which control the policy of France; and a conflict which makes possible the realization of the idea stirs into unwonted life the blood of the nation. There are multitudes of Frenchmen who have no love for the Emperor, but who are not a whit behind the Bonapartists in their zeal for the war. The unanimity of the German population, here and in Europe, has its counterpart in the unanimity of the French people. It is not King against Emperor—the Chancellor of the North German Confederation against the French Minister of Foreign Affairs—but one great nationality resisting, or assailing, another nationality not less great. It is people against people—one idea making war upon another.

This statement of the case renders apparent the duty of our Government, and justifies the impartiality of our people. The official duty would be the same were the contest between an overbearing Monarchy and a feeble Republic. President GRANT would be bound to observe the same neutrality were France attacking Switzerland, were Russia reviving not-forgotten atrocities in Poland, or were England playing the oppressor in insurrectionary Ireland. But the sympathy of the American people would be enlisted on the weaker side, and there would be public meetings to denounce the tyrant Power. In the present instance we are not called upon to take any formal action. There are many reasons why the preponderance of personal feeling may be expected to be in favor of the Germans,—there are none that should induce us to assume a partisan attitude, and certainly none that can justify a party organization in attempting to manufacture party capital out of the enthusiasm which alike animates Germans and French. The egregious folly which led the Union Republican General Committee of this City to parade its indorsement of the Prussian cause is inexcusable, because unsolicited and unprovoked. Our German citizens respect too loyally the position and obligations of the Government to seek its departure from a neutral course; and they understand too well the insincerity of politicians to be influenced by worthless resolutions, or speeches that signify literally nothing.

Besides, if the Union Republican General Committee may formally espouse the cause of Prussia, why may not the Democratic General Committee espouse the cause of France? There is a large Irish vote, as well as a large German vote, and Irish sympathies are all on the side of France. If the demagogism of the Democratic Party contrived to outvote its common sense, we should have a series of resolutions setting forth the opportunity which a general war will afford NAPOLEON for humbling "perfidious Albion," and redressing the wrongs of down-trodden Ireland. We might then anticipate a Fall campaign controlled by European issues; sympathies with the distant combatants would supersede political principles; the strife of France and Prussia on the battle-field would be reproduced in the struggles of Democrat and Republican at a New-York polling-place. That is the state of things to which the precedent set by the Union Republican General Committee clearly points; and we can imagine nothing more degrading to our party organizations, or more embarrassing to the national Administration.

The duty and the interest of the Government lead toward strict impartiality. The neutrality which President GRANT, whatever his sympathies, must rigidly enforce, is dictated quite as much by a regard for our own welfare as by respect for legally-defined international obligations. We owe to the belligerents absolute fair play; and remembering how bitterly we complained of England's insincerity during the progress of our own conflict, we cannot too carefully avoid everything which may even seem to identify us with either side. Hence the indecency and impolicy of any Republican movement that tends to convert a war between foreign Powers into a party question; it is a movement injurious to national good faith, and calculated to place the Administration in a false position, as well toward the Republican Party, on which it relies for support, as to the country, which, on a question like this, may properly demand that parties shall be ignored.

The Last Chance for a Mercantile Marine.

If the advocates of a revenue tariff and low duties could have any satisfaction in seeing their prophecies fulfilled by the absolute ruin of a great interest, they would experience this rather melancholy pleasure during the present European war. Here for a few months, for the first time in a generation, an opportunity is offered the American people of recovering an immense business once enjoyed by them—the carrying trade with Europe. It is a business, too, of especial national importance, training as it does a great body of sailors, and employing many thousands of men. It used to be our boast that our navy was supplied with hardy seamen by our mercantile service, and that our commercial shipping would soon rival that of Great Britain. Now our mercantile marine is rapidly passing from the ocean, and our future national seamen must come from some other source than American merchant vessels. The great ship-building and engine-making yards, which used to be the pride of this City, are now mostly closed and idle; and last year, instead of adding 500,000 tons to our shipping, as we did annually during the thirty years from 1827 to 1857, we built but 50,000 tons. This year we shall hardly build so much. Thousands of workmen are out of employ in consequence, and there being so much diminished competition in ships, the freights are higher, and all our produce exported is paying an unnecessarily high commission to foreign ship-owners in freights. But little of this freight money returns to the country, as would be the case if the ships were our own. The United States, in point of fact, have lost the gain and the glory of being a first-class commercial Power.

Suddenly, by the complications of foreign affairs, a chance is offered the country of recovering its former position as a naval Power, and of carrying on a most profitable business. We stand, as a bankrupt merchant might stand, before one last chance honorably to redeem his fortune—yet a chance which he cannot grasp. We are utterly unable to take the tide even when it is "leading to fortune." High protection has left us in such a position that with the carrying trade of the world laid at our feet we cannot take it up. The President can do nothing, Congress will do nothing, and we shall soon discover that England will quietly build or sell the vessels needed, while we are merely talking. We have "protected" the ship-building trade nearly out of existence, and we cannot revive it at a month's notice.

The radical difficulty is that the Pennsylvania monopolists have so framed the tariff on iron that the great improvement of the age in ship-building cannot be imitated here—the construction of iron vessels. It is stated on good authority that there is at this time hardly a single iron vessel for the conveyance of merchandise in all the inland lakes and canals of the United States, though such vessels draw much less water, last longer and are insured cheaper than wooden. An attempt was made three years since to build, in Chicago, an iron vessel for the grain trade of the upper lakes, but it was found, on investigation, that the taxes, in the form of duties, on such a vessel, would range from thirty-eight to sixty-six per cent. on its different materials, and the enterprise was in consequence abandoned. It is believed by many intelligent persons that iron steamers could be built with profit in our ship-yards, even under our higher rate of wages, provided the duties on the materials were removed, owing to the more ingenious use of labor-saving machinery in this country, as compared with Great Britain. We began our competition with Europe in cotton fabrics, quite as disadvantageously in the matter of wages, and yet, by contrivance and machinery, succeeded in competing successfully with our experienced rival. But we had then cheap raw materials.

In iron, lumber, cordage, and many other raw materials for a vessel, we start burdened with taxes; for iron ships can now, with the improvements in machinery, be built at even less cost than a first-class coppered wooden vessel, while they will last double the time, and carry from fifteen to eighteen per cent. more cargo, sustain less damage from leaking, and insure for less. Iron must supersede wood on the seas, as the railroad drives out coaches on the land. In a few years, our grand wooden side-wheel steamers will be as antiquated on the ocean as an ancient Concord stage would be on the turnpike near the Hudson River Railroad. When the European war is over, what shipping we possess will have become obsolete; and we are building no new iron ships, and shall build none.

The Pennsylvania iron monopolists and Michigan lumber dealers are, as is usual in such matters, damaging their own pockets. It is estimated that we ought, in the natural increase of trade last year, to have built 600 ships of an average tonnage of 750 tons. If we followed the practice of England, ten per cent. only of these would have been of wood. Had the material for these numerous vessels been admitted under low duties, there would have been a sufficient additional demand for the iron and wood of this country, to have given a handsome profit to home producers, and a development of an important industrial interest which would have enriched the whole country. Thirty thousand men in New-York alone have been thrown out of employment to gratify these monopolists, and to give work to some twelve thousand men in pig-iron, who would still have good employment under a more liberal system. If, however, Congress and the nation conclude that we cannot build iron ships to compete with foreign, let us have, in the name of common sense, the right of free purchase, and thus at least regain our position as a commercial Power, with a mercantile marine of our own, and pour into the pockets of the people the profits from a world-wide carrying trade.

A Modern Orson.

The silver mines of Nevada have not yet proved to be all that the fancy of speculators painted them, but the people of that growing region have just acquired a source of consolation over which they are working themselves into a great state of excitement. This is nothing less than a wild white man, of whose exploits rumor has been fertile for some time past, but who is now minutely described by a correspondent of the White Pine *News*. This narrator was camping out with several companions on a high and densely-wooded mountain, near the Utah line, in the neighborhood of what is known as the Sink of Deep Creek. The party had picketed their horses one night, and sat in the ruddy glare of their camp-fire telling strange experiences of frontier life, when a tremendous crash was heard in an adjoining thicket. All sprang to their feet and gazed intently into the gloom. At the same instant the moon, which had previously been obscured, shone forth in great splendor, and the whole band distinctly saw "a white man, about forty years of age, nearly covered by a coat of fine long hair," but not, it would seem, by any other covering, although he was, "in appearance, otherwise not at all startling." He, however, "carried in his right hand a huge club, and in his left a rabbit or some other small animal"—thus realizing quite a conventional picture of the Pre-Adamite Man. The wild creature caught sight of his civilized brethren "almost instantaneously as the moon shone out, and with a scream like the roar of a lion, and brandishing his club, dashed past the camp and attacked"—not the men, they were unworthy of his prowess, but—"the horses, in a perfect frenzy of madness." "At this moment," adds our informant, "we could have shot him but for the surprise, and ere we were armed, our animals stampeded, and he was after them like the wind down the mountain."

Up to this point we entertained the impression that our wandering hunters had deceived themselves as regards the character of their nocturnal visitor. We fancied that WHITE CLOUD, or LITTLE BEAR, or some other ingenious savage of the region, had pursued these bold tactics with a view to stealing the coveted horses of the pale-faces. It seemed likely, failing this, that some white marauder, of whom there are not a few in that neighborhood, had adopted the device for a similar purpose. But it directly turned out that no horses were captured by the wild man after all. He chased them about, in the woods, up hill and down dale, as the witches did Tam O'Shanter, clutching and hauling at their tails, and occasionally smashing them over the head with his terrible club. Perhaps he had become demented at some previous time when reading *Gulliver's Travels*, and, fancying himself to have been abused by the Houyhnhnms, was bent on revenging himself on their entire tribe. At any rate, all the horses were found, and some of them were dreadfully hurt. From one, in particular, "large strips of skin were torn off and thrown to some distance, and his lower jaw was broken." Several of the others were found with their tails entirely stripped of hair and skin—the inhuman wild man evidently having treated them as if they were so many greased pigs. While this extraordinary orgie was in progress, the hunters, who were obviously frightened out of their wits, tried to get their dogs, which were savage and well trained, to pursue the enemy, but the animals positively refused to approach him. "Neither blows nor kindness could move them to the chase," and the only recourse left, says the valiant correspondent, was "to throw up a hasty rampart of logs, and then station guards, to prevent a surprise by the infuriated demon." Occasionally, through the long watches of the night, all hands were aroused by his terrible cries; and thus, in momentary expectation of an attack from this single monster, the beleagured garrison passed the night.

Next day they followed the wild man's trail. After tracing it for three miles "the gorge opened in a beautiful basin," and half a mile further the trail ended abruptly at the entrance of a cave. As it was now daylight the courageous adventurers entered in a body, and found a set of soldier's buttons and a dime dated 1841. But the wild man, like the flea on which the colored sportsman put his finger, "wasn't dar," nor have any subsequent researches betrayed any signs of him. It is satisfactory to know that he cherishes a partiality for specie payments, and some relief to curiosity to be told that he is supposed to be a man lost from the Fremont expedition in 1846, or near that time. For the sake of the horses on the Plains, as well as for his own, it is to be hoped that this modern Orson may soon be safely captured, so that the facts of his strange history may be given to the world.

The difficulty of obtaining trustworthy news from the French and Prussian armies seems at present to be insuperable. In lieu of facts we are at present fed upon conjectures. It is almost useless to attempt to construct a plan of operations from the contradictory reports now arriving. Armies are evidently concentrating at Strasburg and Coblentz, on the Rhine, and in the neighborhood of one or both of these places a battle seems to be imminent. It is probable that in the course of the next twenty-four hours news of a more decisive kind may reach us. In the meantime, the English fleet appears to be in motion for the defense of Belgium—a point not yet threatened, and little likely to be attacked by France, considering the risks involved.

The Pope's proclamation of infallibility has thus far made an impression which is in itself a curious commentary on the dogma. In a word, everybody laughs at it. *Harper's Weekly* presents a pictorial view of the situation which exactly represents the popular feeling. The Pope is seated across the branch of a tree, which stands for the nineteenth century. He is complacently engaged in sawing off the branch from the trunk, so that he may have the satisfaction of tumbling back into the horrors of the Dark Ages. We have already heard that the promulgation of the dogma is ridiculed in Spain. We now learn that H. MARTIN has written a long article in the *Siècle* to prove that it is the duty of France to break with Rome, on the ground that the pretensions of the Pope are fatal to the liberties of the Gallican Church. This is not encouraging for the supporters of the Holy Father. Perhaps before the war is over it will be quite unnecessary for France to "break with Rome."

Mayor HALL's veto of the "Champion Gasburner" resolution has evidently saved this City from an expenditure which was, to put the case mildly, wholly uncalled for. The proposition to remedy the defects of foul gas by an artificial method, when the companies contract to supply pure gas, was bad enough. But to spend fifteen dollars upon each public lamp in every street, lane, alley, highway, and public place within the Corporation limits would involve a charge so enormous as to scare even the most patient community of tax-papers in the world. The people of New-York will thank Mayor HALL for his prompt refusal to sanction so extraordinary a proceeding.

The visit of RED CLOUD to Washington appears to be worth more to the Government than it cost. He is so favorably impressed with the white people that if the Chiefs of his tribe will not make a treaty, he will shake the dust from his moccasins and enter upon a civilized life. Meanwhile, his son is to come East for an education. So far, then, it appears that he is not so red as he has been painted. He has shown himself capable of keeping his word—which is more than the "Great Father" and his agents have always done. It may be that some of the liberal-minded Christians who maintained that it was our duty to scalp RED CLOUD when we had him in the streets of New-York, will now feel a little ashamed of themselves.

Dr. MACAULAY, of Canonbie, Scotland, has recently experienced treatment furnishing a curious illustration of "landlord influence" in elections. In 1868 the British public discovered that Parliamentary elections were often conducted with the aid of bribery and intimidation. A commission sat upon the subject for nearly two years, and several members of Parliament were turned out in consequence. The Duke of BUCCLEUGH was shown to have sinned greatly, in that no man of his tenantry dared to vote against his Grace's will. Unlucky Dr. MACAULAY's evidence was one means of proving this fact. He was surgeon to the Duke's collieries, and the Duke immediately afterward dismissed him. The parochial officers, with zealous haste, turned him out of the parish medical charge, and, finally, he received notice to quit the town altogether. Private patients, colliers, and other petitioned the wrathful ducal chieftain, but he was obdurate—the Duke of BUCCLEUCH generally is. There was an indignation meeting, and a dinner to the doctor, and then came a calm. He was for a time regarded as a martyr, but very soon afterward public opinion pronounced that "the circumstances were to be regretted of course—but the doctor had been, it must be confessed, a little indiscreet." How could a Duke be in the wrong? We hope everybody is satisfied with the termination of the dispute.

We wish we could hope that this year would see the last of the odious ice monopoly in this City. Its history reveals a disregard of fair dealing which has seldom, if ever, been exceeded. Formerly several companies existed, and the price to consumers was reasonably low. But the Washington and Knickerbocker combined to buy out all opposition, and then set the public at defiance. They put up the price of ice at a rate never before known, and until it was beyond the reach of every poor family. All this happens while the population are suffering and dying from the heat. To crown all, the two companies have quarreled about the ownership of their stock, one charging the other with taking an unfair share for sale, and *vice versa*. Meanwhile, the ice in dispute is left to melt in the sun. It seems strange that no one charters a vessel and procures a supply from Maine. As to the future, let us suggest that some of our wealthy citizens form a company which cannot be bought out, and of sufficient magnitude to break down any monopoly, however strong and unscrupulous.

The *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, of the 20th inst., has a severe article on the extraordinary inaccuracies in the war-map recently published in the New-York *Tribune*. The writer remarks that the finest thing he has seen is the map by which that "great organ of American intelligence" sought to enlighten its readers respecting the boundary of the Rhine. The delineation is characterized by the writer as a slovenly daub, and its crow-lines, intended to mark the course of the River Main, as a source of infinite merriment to all who consult the precious map. The River Main, the writer shows, is made to empty into the *river* "Black Forest," near a *city* called Neckar,—whereas it has been hitherto commonly supposed that the former is a deeply-wooded mountain range, and that the latter is a river, which, like the Main, empties into the Rhine. "Further to the north," continues the *Zeitung*, "the student of geography is astonished at meeting with a *city* named Hesse." "Such things," it adds, "are, indeed, a scandal, which, in a paper like the *Tribune* must awaken in Europe the strangest ideas of the results of school education in America."

Personal.

Congressman N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Gen. John A. Green, of the United States Army; Hon. Walter McQueen, of Schenectady, and Hon. W. T. McClintock, of Ohio, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. James S. Whitney, of Boston; Senator S. R. Williams, of New-Jersey; Hon. H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati; Hon. Thomas Chambers, of Albany; Major J. M. Knapp, of Auburn; Gen. George Stark, of Massachusetts; Gen. P. N. Jones, of United States Army, and Col. H. B. Carrington, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Stephen Sanford, of Amsterdam, and Hon. A. H. Tanner, of Whitehall, are at the St. James Hotel. Dr. D. W. Bliss, of Washington; Hon. C. W. Deehring, of Philadelphia, and Hon. D. W. Parker, of Chicago, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE LATE FRENCH MINISTER.

Funeral of M. Paradol in Washington—The Ceremonies—Address of the Officiating Clergyman.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The obsequies of the late M. PREVOST PARADOL were held this morning at 9½ o'clock in St. Matthew's Catholic Church, Right Rev. CHARLES J. WHITE, D. D., officiating, assisted by Fathers MCDEVITT and MCCARTHY. The procession moved from the late residence of the deceased shortly after 9 o'clock. The remains were borne in a hearse with black plumes, and drawn by six gray horses, and attended by an escort of thirty marines under Capt. WALLACE. The pall-bearers were Victor Roux, M. de Jardin, Jules Henault, Felix Gentry, M. Demongeot, C. Gautier, Antoine Lequel, J. Robert and A. Bendoine. On arriving at the church the coffin, shrouded in the French national flag, was deposited on a catafalque just outside the altar. During the services M. BERTHEMY, the principal mourner, remained standing at the head of the catafalque, as is the custom in France. The carriages in the funeral procession were mostly those of private individuals. Baron GEROLT, Minister of the North German Confederation, attended the funeral, together with the attachés of all the other foreign Legations in Washington. Among those present were the Cabinet Ministers, Gen. SHERMAN and Vice-Admiral PORTER in uniform, Senators CAMERON and STOCKTON and other prominent gentlemen. The church was well filled, a large proportion of the French and other foreign residents of Washington being present. The ceremonies commenced with the performance of a solemn requiem mass. This being concluded, the reverend father officiating read in English a portion of the "Di Profundis," saying it was an expression of the only hope and consolation that could be felt under the lamentable and distressing circumstances. He then delivered a funeral address of nearly thirty minutes' duration, in which, after an earnest tribute to the past greatness of the distinguished dead in the field of science and of journalism, as well as to his great attainments which had impelled the Emperor of the French to choose him as the representative of that nation to this country, the speaker alluded to the manner in which his career came to a close, saying that, however unchristian or even anti-Christian it may have been, the moral influences that exerted sway at that moment upon the distinguished individual whose remains were before us should be remembered; that it was not for man to set himself up in judgment upon the case. Not even the Catholic Church would venture to condemn a man after he had departed this life. Upon this point the reverend gentleman spoke with much feeling, exhorting those gathered in the presence of the dead to learn that, no matter how a man sank into the jaws of death, whether it be by a sudden attack of delirium, the effect of disease, or in any other state of mental derangement, the question was, What were his disposition and sentiments before he was deprived of his rational faculties? At the conclusion of the address the remains were borne from the church, the marines presenting arms as the burial case was deposited in the hearse; and soon afterward, followed by a sympathizing crowd, the cortége moved on to the railroad depot, from whence the remains will be conveyed to New-York.

The Sermon—Allusion to the Circumstances of his Death.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The funeral of PREVOST PARADOL, today, was attended by the entire Diplomatic Corps, including Baron GEROLT and the Prussian Legation, by all the members of the Cabinet in the city, and many distinguished military and civil officers. The pall-bearers were selected from Frenchmen resident here, and the ceremonies were conducted according to the rite of the Catholic Church, of which M. PARADOL was a member, the consent of the administration of the Diocese, in the absence of Archbishop SPALDING, having been granted. The sermon, preached by Rev. Dr. WHITE, contained the following allusion to the circumstances by which the deceased came to his death:

"However extraordinary, unchristian, or even anti-Christian, was the manner in which his earthly career was brought to a close, whatever may be the opinion of men, let us well remember that it is not for us to sit in judgment upon the case. Not even the Catholic Church herself ventures to condemn man after he has passed from this life. Her powers, her authority, extend only to the tomb. It matters not, essentially, how a man dies in the outward manifestation, if his heart and mind are pure in the sight of Heaven. It matters not whether a man sinks into the jaws of death by a sudden attack of delirium, the effect of disease, or in any other state of mental derangement. The great and vital question is what was his disposition and sentiments before he was deprived of his rational faculties. It is for God alone to pass final judgment upon this question. Therefore it is that on this mournful occasion, we are not without hope, and hence it is that we exclaim in the language of inspiration: 'Out of the depths I have cried to Thee, oh Lord; Lord, hear my voice.' We are here not merely to pay an unmeaning tribute to departed worth, because we know that in accordance with sound reason and the positive declarations of the inspired volume, it is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from their sins. We are here to pray for him; to assist him; to help him on the journey of everlasting life. It is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from their sins. This is the practice of the Catholic Church since the very origin of Christianity; and even before, under its figurative existence, the Jewish dispensation."

Arrival of the Remains—Unostentatious Reception—They are Placed on Board the Lafayette.

The train containing the remains of the late PREVOST PARADOL left Washington at noon yesterday, and arrived at the depot in Jersey City shortly after 10 o'clock last night. There M. ROUHARD, the Vice-Consul of France at this port, was present, as the representative of his Government, to receive the body of the deceased Minister. Unostentation and quiet solemnity were felt to best befit the occasion. There was no crowd at the depot, and few, in fact, seemed aware that the remains of the distinguished dead were momentarily expected to arrive. Mons. ROUHARD was the only Frenchman in waiting.

It seems that, in order to have the remains taken into this State, it was necessary to have a permit from the Metropolitan Board of Health. This had, accordingly, been obtained.

A telegram from Secretary FISH had been sent to Mayor HALL, who had at once communicated with the Board of Health. This body at once sent a permit to the French Consulate.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, the train containing the body arrived. M. ROUHARD entered the transportation car containing the remains. The coffin had been inclosed in a large and strong wooden box; round this was wrapped a French flag of large dimensions. The scene was a very impressive though short one. Every head in the little group which entered the car was uncovered, and every face bore an expression of reverence and solemnity as they stood by and thought of the tragic end of one so great in the world of letters, and so famed for the prominence he has long occupied among his countrymen. But a few minutes were lost in arranging preliminaries. Then stalwart men carried the box containing the remains from the car. There was a hearse in readiness, but owing to the size and weight of the box containing the body, it was placed on a long truck which accompanied the hearse. Then, being taken on board a ferry-boat to Cortlandt-street, the remains were conveyed by way of West-street to Pier No. 50 and placed on board the *Lafayette*, of the Transatlantic Steam-ship Company's line. There was no funeral cortége. Only the Vice-Consul and the men employed to assist him accompanied the remains to the steamer. No one in the busy street seemed aware that accompanying that hearse was the body of PREVOST PARADOL on its way back to that France which, in the full vigor of life, it had so recently left. A guard of honor was formed on board the steamer *Lafayette* by the officers of that vessel. In silence, with uncovered heads and sorrowful faces, they received the body of their great countryman. The remains were quietly removed to their allotted place in the vessel and will today be taken to France. Two of M. PREVOST PARADOL's children accompanied him to this country—a boy of twelve and a daughter of sixteen. He has also a daughter in France. Telegrams expressive of sympathy with the family of deceased were received by them yesterday from Mons. HELENE and from Madame DOSNE, mother-in-law of Mons. THIERS.

THE WORCESTER RACES.

Quinsigamond Once More the Scene of the Trials of College Crews.

Harvard, Yale, Amherst and Brown Represented on the Lake.

Triumph of the "Blue" Over the "Magenta" in the University Race.

Consequent Hilarity of Yale Men—The Harvards Claim a "Foul"—Explanation of the Yales—Singular Decision of the Judges—They Give the Race to the Harvards—Righteous Indignation of the Yale Crew—"Fouls" Claimed in Every Race.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 22, 1870.—Worcester, "with its snorting minotaurs imprisoned in their fiery dens:" Worcester, the center of the State, and of stench: Worcester, today dividing the eager interest felt in the armies marshaling for the game of death in the Rhine provinces; gay with banners, and thronged with youth and beauty decked in the various hues of four Alma Maters, about to contend, through their representative crews, for victory in our Isthmian games: to-morrow, an ordinary, prosaic, busy New-England town, with dreary factories, staring depots, smart tradesmen, girls of the period and Congregational churches. With the Worcester of trade, we the crowded, sweltering visitors, have nothing to do; it is toward sparkling Lake Quinsigamond that our course is directed. But before we get there let me give some account of the sight-seers who have come from so many directions and endure so many discomforts to witness a few minutes' contest between four stout boat-crews. The large majority are members and graduates of Amherst, Brown, Harvard and Yale—exuberant, uproarious youth, and whilom staid pillars of the professions, of science and of business, recalling and living over again their rollicking adolescence. Then there are the lady friends—gay of plumage and chattering with enthusiasm—who have come from witnessing the awards of literary honors and intellectual display of commencements and class days to grace the triumph in this last struggle in the department of muscle. As a whole, the crowd is superior in station and intelligence to any other of its size that can be collected in this country. The stamp of culture and refinement is upon the faces of nine-tenths of the visitors. But the usual concomitants of a gathering of this kind are not wanting. Mr. Deuce-Ace, with black mustache and diamond pin, is there, accompanied by scores of his sporting friends of the turf and prize-ring. That was Mlle. Perdita, from Boston, who drove by the "Bay State," just now, in that spanking turnout. She will not want for congenial company at the race. Showmen, quacks and nondescript adventurers of all kinds are here in abundance, and seem to find their callings not unremunerative.

AT THE LAKE.

We arrived at the lake by the route taken by the large majority—a two-mile ride in a crowded excursion train and a walk of half a mile past rolling meadows and smiling farm-houses; but the livery-stables and private conveyances were taxed to the utmost to provide a more direct and continuous transportation. Along the road, from the railway terminus to the lake, were scattered in endless succession, booths for the sale of edibles and drinkables—generally of an innocent character—to cheer but not inebriate, "which it is all along o' the blarsted prohibition," remarked a cockney sport, laboring along the thirsty way. Lemonade, formed by hanging a lemon so that its shadow might fall upon a pail of water, and retailed at ten cents a glass, was the most inspiring beverage. Arrived at the lake, the scene presented the familiar features described so often. This year there is the added interest of the entrance of two new colleges into the contest, heretofore confined to the leviathan Universities of Yale and Harvard. The tedium of delay was made endurable to the gay crowd at Regatta Point by a band of music; and the merry laughter of the ladies, and the often loud discussion by the males of the merits of their favorite crews, served to make the time pass rapidly until the latter were marshaled for the struggle.

THE CREWS.

The decidedly *neglige* dress of the athletes seemed to make some of the fair spectators look a little serious at first; but intense interest in the preparations soon overcame any uneasy scruples, and, beyond a few cheers for the different crews, and waving of handkerchiefs, almost a complete undemonstrative silence was preserved until the signal for the start. The following constituted the different crews entered for the races:

FRESHMAN CREWS.

Harvard.—J. Bryant, of Boston, stroke and Captain; H. N. Johnson, of Bradford, Mass.; W. J. Lloyd, of Pottsville, Penn.; O. T. Johnson, of New-York City; G. H. Lyman, Jr., of Boston, J. O. S[illegible], Jr., of Milton, Mass., bow.

Yale.—F. W. Adee, stroke; G. S. Hemmingway, D. Davenport, J. Day, G. M. Browne, S. L. Boyce, bow.

Brown University.—F. A. Gower, of Maine, stroke; G. T. Brown, of Newport, R. I.; A. W. Smith, of New-England Village, Mass.; W. E. Caldwell, of Providence, R. I.; A. D. McClellan, of Grafton, Mass.; E. H. Luther, of Worcester, Mass., Captain and bow.

Amherst.—J. Warner, of Northampton, Mass., stroke; L. Bradley, Jr., of Methuen, Mass.; G. W. Hall, of Montague Centre, Mass.; K. T. Norris, of Sodus, N. Y.; E. P. Bliss, of Cambridge, Mass.; T. J. Gray, of Boston, bow and Captain.

UNIVERSITY CREWS.

Yale.—D. M. Bone, stroke; W. F. McCook, E. D. Cooney, W. L. Cushing, W. W. Flagg, C. Phelps, bow.

Harvard.—N. G. Read, R. S. Russell, J. McCobb, G. Willis, G. J. Jones, F. O. Lyman.

The Harvards will not give their weights, but the average of the crew is 130 pounds. The Harvards use a Blakely shell, and the Yale University crew an Elliot shell. The boats are of nearly equal dimensions, their length being 44 feet and their width: Harvard 21 inches, Yale 22 inches. The Harvards pull about forty-six strokes to the minute, Yale about thirty-eight, WALTER BROWN acting as "coach" for the Yale boys. The Yale Freshmen have a shell 50½ feet long by 19½ inches wide, built by THOMAS FEARON.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE YALE CREW.

The management of the Yale crew—the selection, training, &c.—seems to have been attended with the usual lack of intelligent system. While everything was done that can be done by energetic and persistent work—*e. g.*, the raising of a large fund, the institution of prizes, &c.—the Saltonstall races developed suddenly the weakness of the crew itself. After the disgraceful failure of the University in this contest, the public confidence in the crew fell at once to zero, and the crew became immediately and thoroughly demoralized. Something happened which amounted to a breaking up and reorganization of the whole boat. BONE changed from bow to stroke; PHELPS, a new man, was made bow; HEMMINGWAY and SWAYNE were put off, and FLAGG and MCCOOK, from the Freshman crew, replaced them, HEMMINGWAY taking FLAGG's post as stroke of the Freshman. This change so late in the day, though seemingly unwise, was really the only thing left. The situation was actually desperate. The result of the College races had shown the previous hollowness of the University, and the only question was, shall we spoil the Freshmen crew, now certain to win, in the forlorn hope of bettering the University so late in the day? The change was made after some stormy debate in class-meeting. Both crews seemed to profit by it, and Yale again grew moderately sanguine, when suddenly on Wednesday, the 20th, PHELPS was superseded by LEE. Such indecision and lack of self-confidence and steady plan would indicate, or so it is thought at Yale, that the work of Commodore of the navy and Captain of the crew ought not to be thrown on one man. The new constitution, therefore, provides for a division of labor. The Commodore is hereafter to be executive officer, and not necessarily an oarsman. The Captain is to have the selection and training of the crew alone.

THE PRIZES.

At a meeting of the citizens of Worcester, it was voted to give the customary gold medals to the winning University crew, and silver medals to the Freshmen. The prizes for the Worcester boats are $75, or a set of colors to the winning crew in the four-oared race, and $50 to the second. Twenty-five dollars is offered for a prize in the two-mile single-scull race. I omitted to state that during the regatta there will be a race for Worcester four-oared boats and single sculls. The entries in the four-oared race are as follows:

Union—Thomas Leahy, stroke; Frank Bent, J. Woodcock, C. T. Brosnihan, bow.
Nathan Washburn—Geo. F. McKnight, stroke; Jas. Kane, Henry Hall, Chas. E. Hopson, bow.
Bay State—Steadman Clark, stroke; H. N. Milliken, E. O. Parker, C. W. Manning, bow.
Single Scull—Entries: J. J. O'Leary, E. P. Hamilton, C. T. Brosnihan.

THE OPENING RACES.

All that I have said about the necessity of a change and the evil effects of the present system of boating at Yale, is not changed by the result of today's races. Nor would I mean to reflect on the energy of Commodore BONE. He has done all that he could, and is to-night the proud recipient of honors which Yale gives the man who has put the blue once more ahead of the magenta. The starting-point for the boats in the races was at a point nearly opposite Quinsigamond Hotel. A rope had been stretched across the river, to which was moored the judges' boat and the frail craft assigned to reporters. The first two races possessed only local interest, being confined to Worcester boats and Worcester men. At 3 P. M., promptly, the sharp crack of a pistol in the judges' boat called upon the contestants in the wherry race. HAMILTON won the inside position, and both men started off finely. The judges for these local races were Messrs. RICE, CHASE, HATCH, WASHBURN, GOODELL and BROWN. At the upper boat, Messrs. BALDWIN and OLIN acted in the same capacity. The race was won by LEARY, who made two miles in 16 minutes 11¼ seconds. HAMILTON's time was 16:23. At 3½ o'clock the contestants in the four-oared race were summoned to the line. *Union* had the inside. The distance to be rowed was three miles, over the same course as the College boats. The three crews got a good send-off, *Bay State* going to the front. Returning, the *Union* crew came in first in 20 minutes 18 seconds. But it was soon discovered that something had happened, for the *Washburns* put in a claim of fouling at the stake by the *Unions*. The Judges therefore did not award the prizes, but the contestants were told to appear at the Bay State House in the evening, where the judges would listen to both parties, and give their opinion.

THE FRESHMEN'S RACE.

At 4 P. M. the pistol was fired again to bring out the Freshmen crews who were to participate in the great aquatic struggle. The judges for the College races were at the stake-boat—Yale, A. L. CLARK, 1857; Harvard, W. BLAIKIE, 1866; Amherst, I. A. DODY, 1864; Brown, STOCKWELL, 1872. Upper-boat—Yale, G. ADDEE, 1867; Harvard, GOULD, 1872; Amherst, BLEW; Brown, S. BROWNELL, 1872. The referee at the stake-boat was E. BROWN, Worcester; the starter, ELLIOT; time-keeper, PRATT. The boats were long in putting in an appearance, causing a delay annoying to those standing in the hot sun. In the choice of positions the Amherst crew got the inside, Brown second, Yale third, Harvard last. At length, after repeated summons from from the judges, enthusiastic yells from the assembled crowd, Brown's light boat shot under the bridge; next came the Red Caps, (Harvard;) then Amherst, and Yale's oarsmen last. As is often the case when many boats start, each was so jealous of the other that they were a long time in getting into position. To add to the vexations of the moment, just as the crews were nicely fixed, Harvard did some damage to her outrigger, and was obliged to put back for repairs. All the crews looked finely, and came barebacked to the scratch. The Harvard crew seemed decidedly the heaviest, and Brown the lightest. At length the word came: "Ready, go;" and amid enthusiastic shouts from those present the boats shot off like arrows from the bow. The start was splendid—all getting off well together, the Brown boys pulling a beautiful stroke, the Harvards a trifle unsteady, the Yale men moving like clock-work, and Amherst working well together. The Harvards drew ahead after the start, closely followed by Yale, while Brown and Amherst were having a fight to themselves some distance off. Amherst steered very wildly. Yale was pulling forty-eight strokes, Amherst forty, Harvard forty-five. As they passed out of sight they seemed very close together, Brown leading. The excitement was tremendous. The air rent with wild cheers from the members of the different colleges stationed along the shore. The boats crossed the line; Brown first by twenty-four seconds, Yale next, Harvard third, and Amherst way in the distance. Brown's time was 19:21, Yale's 19:45, Harvard's 20, Amherst not taken. The race was pretty close and interesting, and cheer after cheer greeted the victorious crew. Again, however, did foul proceeding unsettle the mind. Harvard claimed foul on Yale in having crowded her into the shore and striking her boat. Yale claimed that she was ahead of Harvard at the time. Harvard also complained that WALTER BROWN interfered in directing the Yale men how to steer. Not to be behind her elder universities, Amherst also claimed foul on Brown, for running into her and taking away her rudder, when she was ahead. So again were rewards of victory denied, and complainants summoned to an evening conclave to hear the final decision of the referee.

THE UNIVERSITY RACE.

At 5½ the University crews were summoned to appear and meet again in the annual contest for the championship. Again delay, tedious and unpleasant, but relieved at length by the appearance of the superb-looking Harvard crew. Cheers greeted them, loud and long. For, be it known, Worcester crowds on regatta day are all well *red*, and their sympathies and wishes are never for a moment doubtful or kept quiet. Then appeared the Yale crew, and certainly a finer-looking or better crew, so far as outsiders could judge, has seldom come upon waters like Quinsigamond—I mean as regards their style and appearance, not as regards their strength. The Yale men were all bare as to their frames, while Harvard's clothed their nakedness with white shirts. The start was first-rate, both crews dropping their oars at the same moment. Yale, with her usual luck, having won the outside position, they started off, pulling about the same number of strokes—forty-four—and keeping close together. As they passed Regatta Point they were greeted with all the noise that brass and drum, powerfully reinforced by thousands of pairs of lungs, could make; while the ladies waved handkerchiefs and shouted to themselves for very joy. On sped the boats, the same steady, sturdy, determined rowing, and neither a pistol-shot from the other. When the boats had reached the mile stake it was seen that their course was taking them right into the shore. Harvard perceived her mistake early and bettered her condition; but Yale kept steadily on, so that when her course was changed she lost fully ten seconds. Harvard thus took the lead, and turned the stake first. The boats then passed well nigh out of sight from the judge's boat. That Yale was doing nobly all felt; and Yale stock began to rise above par. And its rise rivaled that of gold in war times when, on the reappearance of boats, Yale was seen in the van, Harvard close in to west shore; still the same steady stroke, about thirty-eight to the minute. Then came loud cheers, filling the air with enthusiastic shouts for "Yale," "Yale," and amid cries of "Spurt her, PHELPS," "Bully for you, boys," Yale shot across the line and for the first time in five years, the Blue came in ahead of the Magenta. The Harvard crew followed, in 20 minutes and 30 seconds, but, as was seen, minus the important instrument known as a rudder. Not to be behind the precedents of the afternoon, she at once put in a claim of foul. Yale had crossed her bows and run into her. So the Yale crew were called up and allowed to state plainly their side of the question. This was that the Harvard crew, in turning the stake, carried away the flag and broke their rudder on the stake. They (Yale) also ran on to the stake, and the crash of their boat striking the stake and Harvard's breaking her rudder, was so simultaneous that Harvard was deceived in belief that Yale had run into them. So another question was referred to the judges and the referee, whose decision has not yet been made. It was curious to notice how little enthusiasm was manifested at Yale's success; while if the Red but crosses the line first, and poems and songs of thanksgiving rend the air. However, the decision may be given to the Yale crew with but few words of encouragement to urge them on. They have done their work nobly, and Yale men to-night are a happy and jolly set of fellows.

THE EXCITEMENT AT EVENING.

Nine o'clock P. M.—As I write the large hall of the Bay State Hotel is filled with students, singing alternately the songs of their Alma Mater, and waiting with tolerable good humor for the decision of the arbiters of the victors' laurels, who are now closeted in room No. 8. The feeling in the city is very great. Knots of men are standing in the streets, discussing the probable results and reviewing the features of the various races. I have forgotten to allude to the only really unpleasant occurrence of the day, which took place on the judges' boat, in which two gentlemen displayed considerable temper, and high words passed between them; the result was that one of the parties knocked down the other. It is hard to tell where the matter will end, if it ends at all. The decision of the umpire has just been made known, and to the surprise of every one, the champion flags are awarded to the Harvard crew. As the session of the judges was held with closed doors, the reasons leading to this decision are not known. The Yale crew are much incensed at this. And as they deem it an entirely unjust decision, they challenge the Harvards to row the race over again to-morrow; but the Harvards had not the necessary courage to accept. So they take the flags, while Yale protests against the decision. Brown wins the Freshman race, and the Bay State the four oared races. In closing, I can only repeat that every effort should be made to remove these annual races from this city to some place where prejudice does not run so strong. Another matter, with reference to the selection of unprejudiced men as judges, which is much talked of to-night, I shall not discuss at this hour.

THE LOWELL WEDDING.

Blanche Butler's Marriage—Ceremony at St. Anne's Church—The Bridal Party and the Reception.

From the Boston Advertiser, July 22.

The great event in which society of New-England and Washington has been interested, and which it has anticipated for months, took place last night. However quietly and privately the preparations for the wedding may have been made, the marriage between a gentleman who has served with distinction in the army, and who, although but thirty-five years of age, occupies a seat in the United States Senate, and the celebrated daughter of one of the most famous men in American politics, cannot but excite interest outside of the State and become the engrossing theme of conversation in the city where the ceremony was to take place.

THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.

The term "celebrated" seems to apply to Miss BUTLER, for she has been almost as well "written up" by Washington correspondents as Mr. BUTLER himself. Mrs. AMES has frequently spoken through the columns of the *Independent* of her grace and beauty, and her claim to the title of "Belle of Washington" has been almost undisputed. In Lowell she has a wide circle of admiring friends, and her old schoolmates remember their old school days together with pleasure. Gen. ADELBERT AMES is a native of Rockland, Me., and received an academic education before entering West Point. He graduated there in 1861, and was at once commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Artillery. He served throughout the rebellion, and gained a promotion in each of the battles of Bull Run, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg, and Fort Fisher. At the close of the war he was breveted Major-General, and in June, 1868, he was appointed Provisional Governor of Mississippi. In 1869 he was made commander of the Fourth Military District, and on the reconstruction of Mississippi, he took his seat in the United States Senate. He is a man of medium height, straight, handsome, and of good figure.

THE BRIDESMAIDS AND GROOMSMEN.

The bridesmaids were four in number—Miss TALBOT, daughter of C. P. TALBOT, Esq., of Lowell, and niece of the Hon. THOMAS TALBOT, of Billerica; Miss CHANDLER, daughter of Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan; Miss MARIA NESMITH, daughter of the late Hon. JOHN NESMITH, of Lowell, and Miss HILDRETH, daughter of FISHER HILDRETH, Esq., and a cousin of the bride. The bridesmaids, except Miss CHANDLER, were all intimate friends of Miss BUTLER, having known her from youth, and being old schoolmates together. Miss CHANDLER was one of Miss BUTLER's warmest friends in Washington. The groomsmen were all army friends of Senator AMES—Lieut.-Col. JAMES H. CARLETON, of Maine, of the Fourth Cavalry; Major WM. E. MERRILL, of the Corps of Engineers; Lieut. WM. ATWOOD, formerly aide-de-camp to the General; and Capt. A. R. BUFFINGTON, of the Ordnance Department. These officers all have a higher rank by brevet; Col. CARLETON, that of Major-General; Major MERRILL, Colonel; Lieut. ATWOOD, Major; and Capt. BUFFINGTON, Colonel.

THE INVITED GUESTS.

Invitations were issued with an unsparing hand, although with a care which would be impossible in a larger city. Mr. BUTLER's grounds are large, and there are few citizens who had any reason to feel slighted by not receiving a card. One report says that 2,500 invitations were issued. Considering that every member of Congress and several of its officers were invited, even if as large a number as that mentioned had been issued, the house and grounds would not be uncomfortably thronged. President GRANT accepted an invitation, but the unexpected illness of Mrs. GRANT, together with public business, detained him in Washington. The Merrimack was secured to accommodate a part of the invited guests, and later all the vacant rooms at the Washington House were taken, and Mr. BUTLER's Private Secretary in person looked after the guests as they arrived. Many private citizens also placed rooms in their houses at Mr. BUTLER's disposal. Gov. CLAFLIN, Adjutant-Gen. CUNNINGHAM and Senator POMEROY were quartered at the Washington House. Admiral FARRAGUT was to have been present, but was detained by illness.

IN THE CHURCH.

The hour fixed for the ceremony was 8½ o'clock. Before 8, the carriages began to arrive, and such a display of elegant toilets flowed into the old church as never before graced its prim, narrow-seated, high-backed pews. The ushers, Messrs. John H. Kimball, F. T. Greenhalge, Julian Talbot, W. H. McDaniels, T. Nesmith, Jr., and W. Farrington—all young gentlemen of Lowell, and most of them old schoolmates of the bride—attended to their duties with as much ready ease and grace as if they had spent the week previous in diligent rehearsal. The company kept rapidly filling the church, knowing that the bridal party would be punctual. In one of the body pews sat the Governor and Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, chatting together. The front center pew on the right was occupied by Mrs. BUTLER's sisters, Mrs. READ and Mrs. PARKER. On the left sat Col. J. B. BACHELDER. In the second pew on the right sat Mr. and Mrs. HILDRETH and their younger daughter, Mr. HILDRETH is a brother-in-law of Mr. BUTLER, and was with him during his New-Orleans administration. The massive form of Senator CHANDLER loomed up from a pew well in front on the right, and the Hon. THOMAS TALBOT occupied a seat a little further back. The ladies were in full dress, as were the majority of the gentlemen present. Mrs. CARLTON, a lady of Lowell, had asked to decorate the railing and the desk herself. A professional florist could not have done better, and could hardly have arranged the flowers with the taste shown by Mrs. CARLTON. Baskets of flowers were placed on the reading desks and in the font, so disposed that the green creepers hung gracefully over the edges of the baskets, and the railing was wreathed with green leaves and flowers in a beautiful manner. At 8:10 o'clock the venerable Dr. EDSON—the first minister who ever preached in Lowell, who had married the parents of the bride, and baptized her when a child—entered accompanied by four other clergymen of the denomination who came to add dignity to the occasion. Miss BUTLER had asked Mr. SOLON STEVENS, the organist and composer, to sit at the organ, and his playing showed that Miss BUTLER was right in her choice.

The Red-River Country—News From Fort Garry—Riels Prospects.

From the London, Canada, Free Press.

Mr. JAMES STEWART has arrived at St. Paul, Minn., direct from Fort Garry. He speaks of the noble conduct of the English half-breeds in refusing to allow their delegates to be present at Riel's Legislature when RICHOT arrived. Only the two renegades, BANNATYNE and BUNN, attended. Mr. STEWART confirms the report of the Crees and Chippewas having assembled in the war-camp at the rapids near the stone fort, and having a line of sentries across the country to keep back RIEL's scouts, and are awaiting orders from the commander of the expedition to capture RIEL. They turned back twelve of RIEL's guard sent to capture Mr. WALTON HYMAN and Lieut. MILLAR, and warned off Father RICHOT when sent down on a conciliatory mission by Bishop TACHE. Mr. STEWART says that delegates from the loyal English, French and Indians were to go as far as Rainy Lake to meet the new Governor. Some of RIEL's scouts were chased back by the Lake of the Woods Indians. People of all classes at the settlement are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the troops, and do not believe that it can be possible that an amnesty is contemplated. Mr. STEWART met Delegate SCOTT at the Grand Fords, dirty, drunk and disorderly. Guards are at the line watching. RIEL's following is now sadly reduced since the news of the expedition; declare that he shall stay and abide the consequences of his actions, and either be honored or hung, and are determined to prevent his escape. The feeling is strong against RICHOT.

JETER PHILLIPS' EXECUTION.

The Law at Last Vindicated in Richmond, Va.—History of the Murderer and His Crime—His Conduct in Prison—A Confession—The Closing Scene.

RICHMOND, Va., July 22.—JAMES JETER PHILLIPS, who has been respited twelve times, was executed, this morning, for the murder of MARY EMILY PHILLIPS, his wife, on the 17th of February, 1867.

THE MURDERER'S HISTORY.

PHILLIPS was twenty-five years of age at the time of his marriage, in July, 1865. He had served in the Confederate ranks as a member of the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry. The close of the war found him lying sick at the house of Mr. B. F. PITTS, in Essex County, where he was nursed by a daughter of his host—a lady five years his senior—whom he afterward married, and whose murder he has today expiated upon the gallows. Soon after his recovery and marriage, PHILLIPS came to Richmond, leaving his wife at her father's house, where he often visited her, alleging want of means as his excuse for not providing a home for her. Among his friends and relatives here he studiously concealed the fact of his marriage, though he continued to write and make clandestine visits to his wife. During this period, it is said, he fell in love with and paid attentions to a young lady at whose father's house he boarded. In February, 1866, a letter to PHILLIPS from his wife fell into this young lady's hands, and she immediately wrote to Mrs. PHILLIPS. She received a reply which confirmed her suspicions; but, while she declined to receive his attentions, she did not make known the fact of his marriage to the friends of PHILLIPS or her own. On the witness-stand at the trial this young lady exhibited much emotion, but testified that PHILLIPS "always treated her as a brother—nothing more."

THE MURDER.

In February, 1867, PHILLIPS brought his wife to Richmond. Taking rooms at the Virginia House, in the upper part of the city, on Saturday, they remained until Sunday afternoon, when they went out, she telling the landlord that PHILLIPS intended to take her to his father's house. They were noticed walking together at Twenty-fifth-street, after which Mrs. PHILLIPS was seen no more alive. This was on the 17th day of February. On the night of that day PHILLIPS arrived at the house of the father of the young lady previously mentioned.

DISCOVERY OF THE VICTIM'S BODY.

On the last day of February—eleven days after Mrs. PHILLIPS was last seen—a farmer, residing a few miles below Richmond, found the corpse of a woman lying about twenty yards from an old military road on his lands. There was a bullet wound on the right side of the head, the throat was blue with prints of fingers, and one of the shoulders was broken. The body lay face downward, one hand clutching the earth and leaves, as in the final agony. The dress was that of a neat country girl. Blue-eyed, with fair complexion and light hair, the victim had been a woman of no little personal beauty. The body was carried to the farm-house of Mr. GEO. TURNER where PHILLIPS boarded. It was the body of his murdered wife; but while it lay in an out-house that night, PHILLIPS seemed quite unconcerned, ate his supper as usual, and retired without exhibiting the slightest interest in the matter. He, however, carefully avoided looking at the body.

HOW THE CRIME WAS BROUGHT HOME.

No one identified the murdered woman, and the corpse was brought to Richmond, where it was visited by thousands of persons, the discovery of the murder having created great excitement. It is a remarkable circumstance that the body and clothing were positively identified as those of their daughters by the parents of Miss JENNY EDWARDS and of Miss SLAUGHTER, both then missing; but as both proved to be living, and as no clue to the murderer could be obtained, the matter soon passsd from the public mind. After the murder of his wife, PHILLIPS wrote several letters to her parents, representing that he and she had taken a farm and were doing well, and inventing kind messages, as from her to her father and mother. For a time it seemed as if his fearful crime would go undiscovered. But though the public had forgotten the matter, the detectives had not. The letter from PHILLIPS' wife to his young lady friend was ferreted out, the parents of the victim were communicated with, and the whole affair was brought to light.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

PHILLIPS was arrested on the 13th of June, 1867, while crossing a field a short distance from the spot where his wife was buried. On being told that he was charged with the murder of his wife, he exclaimed, "You shock me! I have no wife." In his trunk were found several articles of female apparel, a revolver and a chignon, which presented the appearance of having been rubbed in the earth. Three chambers of the revolver were empty.

HIS TRIAL.

At the first trial of PHILLIPS the jury disagreed, and it was confidently believed that he could not be convicted. On two occasions parties of prisoners escaped from the jail in which he was confined, and invited him to go with them, but he refused and awaited his second trial. It took place June 15, 1868, and resulted in his conviction. In answer to the question of the Clerk, whether he had anything to say, he replied; "Nothing, Sir; no more than this—I am innocent before Almighty God and man." He received his sentence with a coolness of manner amounting to stolidity, and on his way back to prison seemed to be in fine spirits.

EXECUTION DELAYED—THE CAUSE.

Since his trial, Judge UNDERWOOD's rulings under the Reconstruction acts and his opinion of the legality of the State Courts have put off the execution two years, during which time the prisoner has been appointed to death twelve times and as many times respited. He had begun to feel quite safe, and though when first sentenced he had professed a change of heart, yet after several respites he commenced sending little love letters to some saloon girls in the neighborhood of the prison who had sent him better food than the jail afforded.

PHILLIPS' EARLY HISTORY AND APPEARANCE.

JAMES JETER PHILLIPS was most respectably connected in Richmond. All the witnesses for the defense gave him a most excellent character. One of the most curious parts of the evidence was the testimony of a witness who said PHILLIPS always said his prayers—said them the night the body of his murdered wife was lying in an out-house near him, and said them ever since. In personal appearance he was not unprepossessing. Of medium height, with fair complexion, brown curling hair and regular features, he possessed in addition a good address, which rendered his presence agreeable. His companions in the city were those known as "nice young men," and his habits were regular and sober.

HIS WIFE, THE MURDERED WOMAN.

The murdered woman, formerly Miss MARY EMILY PITTS, of Essex County, was about thirty years of age at the time of her marriage with PHILLIPS. She had been a school-teacher, and was a woman of intelligence and respectable position. Her love for her murderer seems to have been great. In answering the letter of the young lady who wrote to her to know if she was PHILLIPS' wife, she (believing it was his sister who inquired, wrote as follows:

"I received a letter from JETER with yours this morning, and as I wish to answer both by return mail, I hope you will excuse this badly written letter; and if you are CORA, may blessings go with this to thee; and also that we be strangers no longer, for I am so much devoted to JETER that I would do as much for his sisters and brothers as I would for my own."

THEORY OF THE CRIME.

The theory of the prosecution was that PHILLIPS had married his wife, a woman several years his senior, and without special attraction, but who had a tender love for him, from motives of gratitude for her kindness to him while sick; that he soon tired of her, and determined to get rid of her; that he brought her to Richmond with the determination to murder her; that after walking with her to the suburbs of the city, he procured a vehicle and took her to the spot where she was killed, and there, after getting her out of the vehicle on some pretense, he fired at her from behind, and, failing to kill her, he leaped upon her and strangled her to death, her shoulder being broken in a violent struggle for life.

THE DEFENSE OF THE MURDERER.

The defense admitted PHILLIPS' marriage, and that the dead body found was that of his wife. They tried to prove an *alibi*, but failed, having accounted for every day except the fatal 17th of February. They contended that Mrs. PHILLIPS had quarreled with her husband and left him, and was afterward murdered by prowlers. PHILLIPS himself, one night while returning with the Sheriff from his trial to prison, on turning the corner of Twenty-fifth-street, said, "Ah! here is where I last saw my dear wife." All the theories failed before his letter, written after she had disappeared, saying she was with him and well and happy.

A PETITION FOR MERCY.

A few days ago a petition, signed by more than a thousand persons, many of them from the adjoining City of Petersburg and the lower counties of the State, was presented to the Governor for a commutation of PHILLIPS' sentence.

THE LAST WEEK OF PHILLIPS' LIFE.

During the last week of PHILLIPS' life he saw only the clergyman who called on him. On Monday, Sheriff SMITH put irons on his legs, and put a chain seven feet long on him. PHILLIPS packed a little box with his clothing and sent them to his uncle. The city reporters made repeated efforts to "interview" him, but failed. He positively refused, saying that he had only trusted one newspaper reporter, and that one had betrayed him. In the day he has spent his time in reading his Bible and hymn book. On one occasion, a clergyman who prayed with him, at the conclusion of the prayer, asked: "Are you innocent?" PHILLIPS looked away, and refused to say anything in reply. His health has been excellent all the while.

INTERVIEW WITH HIS FATHER.

Yesterday the father of PHILLIPS bid him farewell, when, for the first time, he (PHILLIPS) broke down and wept bitterly.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE EXECUTION.

Last night Rev. Mr. WOODWARD, of the Methodist Church, remained with him till 10 o'clock. PHILLIPS then slept soundly for an hour or two, when he got up and read his Bible till daylight. This morning he sent his love to the chaplain of his old regiment. About sunrise a number of clergymen visited him.

CONFESSION OF THE CRIME.

PHILLIPS has made a confession that he took his wife out on Sunday, the 17th of February, 1867; walked her four miles from the city, and then walked her about the woods until she was so tired that she had to sit down. He then fired on her but failed to kill her, and she screamed for help and commenced struggling with him. He then strangled her to death and returned to Richmond, and stayed that night at a hotel.

THE EXECUTION.

About 1 o'clock the prisoner was brought from his cell, and he ascended the scaffold in the jail-yard. In consequence of the remarkable character of the murder, the anxiety to witness the execution was intense, and the streets were crowded for a distance of several blocks from the jail. Only one hundred spectators were admitted to the yard. The confession of PHILLIPS was read on the scaffold by Rev. Mr. DICKINSON, while the prisoner stood calmly regarding the engine prepared for his execution. In his confession he declares that he lived unhappily with his wife, and when he brought her to Richmond his mind was fully made up, and he took her to the spot and murdered her. He says that the reports that he was engaged to be married, or was in love, are all false, and he denies having had assistance before or after the murder. He said that he justly deserved all that he should suffer. Rev. Mr. JETER made a statement that the prisoner had never, to his religious instructors, denied his guilt. During the prayer PHILLIPS wept bitterly. After the prayer he arose steadily, embraced the ministers, officers of the prison, and one of the witnesses against him, and took his place on the drop, which fell a few minutes after 1 o'clock. PHILLIPS struggled for four or five minutes, and then hung still and dead.

ON THE SEA SHORE.

President Grant's First Day at the Branch—The Proposed Public Receptions—No Arrangements Yet Made.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Friday, July 22, 1870.

President GRANT has enjoyed the unusual pleasure of a perfectly quiet day. There were some few callers, chiefly personal friends, but some few of them on business, the latter being courteously received and their affairs given prompt attention by Gen. HORACE PORTER, the Private Secretary of the President. Altogether it has been quiet enough to be drearily lonely at the sea-side cottage, but it is the President's desire that all the days of the Summer may be like it. It has been announced in dispatches from Washington that the President had accepted the offer of the proprietors of the West End Hotel, of the use of a parlor of their house for two days of each week, when and where he would receive the public generally. It is proper to say that no arrangement of this kind has been consummated. All that the President has said on this point was that while he was determined to preserve the privacy of his private home, he considered that he owed something to the public, and if it became necessary to accommodate any great number of citizens, he would give the receptions referred to. But no day has yet been named for these receptions, and it is hoped there will be no necessity for naming any. Even should they occur, there will be only one per week. The cottage of the President is so remote from the great human hives at Long Branch that he is safe from casual annoyance from the hotels, and those having special designs upon him must be very bold to intrude upon private ground with no other excuse than their own needs.

The many friends of Judge GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., will be glad to learn that his health is rapidly improving, and that he will probably be able to preside at the August Term of the Court of General Sessions, thus relieving his worthy associate, Recorder HACKETT, from the onerous labors of the office. Mr. BEDFORD was very ill while abroad, suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia, and was greatly disappointed when forbidden by his physician to return in one of the yachts. Besides his physical pain, he suffered extreme mental anxiety on account of the illness of his father, whose condition is deemed very critical. It is to be hoped that both father and son may be renewed in health, as the loss of either would be an irremediable one to the community.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The TIMES of to-morrow, Sunday, July 24, will contain an elaborate and timely article, which has been most carefully prepared, especially for this paper, by one of our own writers, on THE EUROPEAN WARS OF THE CENTURY, showing the prominent part France has played, and giving a clear idea of the causes which have, in no small degree, led to the present war. It will occupy several columns of the Sunday edition of the TIMES, and will be found useful for reference and worthy of preservation.

Sunday's TIMES will also contain all the very latest news from the seat of war, also news by telegraph from all parts of the world, local reports, and a variety of interesting miscellaneous reading matter, including:

A story, and several columns of extracts from the newest domestic and foreign magazines and literary papers, and the newest books, under the now familiar head to the readers of this edition of the TIMES, Current Literature.

An article on THE BUSINESS OF MATCH-MAKING; the process of manufacturing matches in the United States; immensity of the capital invested; the various brands of the article, together with their qualities and where manufactured; the revenue derived by the Government; some curious and interesting statistics of the trade, &c., &c.

Another on THE CITY OF PATERSON; Sketch of a Flourishing City, beginning a Hundred Years ago; Curious Facts about its Origin and Growth; the Manufacturing Interests of the Place; &c., &c., &c.

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The SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES has a large and steadily increasing circulation, and is consequently an excellent advertising medium. Advertisers who intend using its columns will note the rule that all advertisements must be received in the TIMES Publication Office by 8½ o'clock this evening to insure proper classification.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

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Excursion to Grand Park.

REMEMBER SPECIAL CAR,
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MARRIED.

BURKHALTER—DENISE.—On Tuesday, July 12, at Burlington, Iowa, by Rev. G. D. Stewart, Rev. E. R. BURKHALTER, of New-York, to L. ANNA, daughter of D. Denise, Esq., of Burlington, Iowa.

MANUS—BONN.—At Titusville, on Thursday, July 14, by Rev. Mr. Snead, DAVID MANUS, of New-York, to HANNAH BONN, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moss, of Titusville.

NOBLE—MARTINE.—At White Plains on Thursday, 21st inst., by Rev. T. S. Rumney, D. D., CHARLES W. NOBLE, of Detroit, Mich., to FRANCES, eldest daughter of S. A. Martine, Esq.

DIED.

DOUGLAS.—On Thursday, July 21, at Jamesport, L. I., CHARLES MURRAY, twin son of Alex. and Eliza M. Douglas, of New York, aged 9 months.

FISH.—At New-Rochelle, Wednesday, July 20, MAUD, infant daughter of W. L. and Mary L. R. FISH, aged 6 weeks.

The remains were interred in Green-wood.

GRAHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 21, THOMAS GRAHAM, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Amity Lodge No. 323, F. and A. M., Tompkins Lodge No. 9, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 49 Park-place, on Sunday, 3 P. M.

GEBHARD.—At Rome, March 30, KATE GEBHARD, widow of Frederick C. Gebhard, and daughter of Thomas E. Davis.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her family, are requested to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Patrick's Cathedral.

HUNT.—At North Salem, N. Y., July 15, EMELINE K., wife of the late Gilbert Hunt.

KEELER.—In Brooklyn, July 22, of cholera infantum, ARTHUR MUNSON, aged 6 months, son of Rev. S. C. and Lydia W. Keeler.

KING.—On Friday, July 21, after a brief illness, RUFUS S. KING, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 67 7th-av., on Monday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

KISSAM.—On Friday, July 22, BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Queens, Long Island, on Sunday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock.

KONNENHOVEN.—At Newtown, L. I., July 21st, PHEBE MARIA, wife of William G. Konnenhoven, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

ORCHARD.—On Thursday, July 21, SIDNEY HERBERT, infant son of Francis and Mary Ann Orchard; aged 2 months and 2 weeks.

Funeral will take place this day (Saturday) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 228 East 46th-st. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, July 23, 1870, will close at this office on TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:40; C and D, 11:20; E. and F, 11:05; G and H, 10 A. M.

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PACKARD'S MONTHLY, for August, is ready TODAY, with a rich and varied Table of Contents. For sale by all newsmen. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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Author of "New Method for Reed Organs."
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OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
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THE "PIRATE" FORWARD.

An Interesting Account of Her Capture and Destruction by an Eye-Witness—Names of the Wounded and Dead.

Mr. W. H. FRAILEY, of Philadelphia, sends the following account of the capture and destruction of the pirate *Forward* to the *Inquirer* of that city, as having been received by him from an officer on board the *Mohican:*

"We left Mazatlan on the morning of the 15th of June, in search of the pirate steamer *Forward*. Arriving at San Blas on the 16th, we discovered she had sailed a short time before for the Tea Capan River, a large stream about midway between this place and San Blas. Arriving off the mouth of the Tea Capan at daylight on the 17th, we made preparations for entering the river and cutting her out with our boats. The expedition was in command of our Executive Lieutenant, BROWNSON, and CUTTS, (who was a passenger on board,) Masters MANSFIELD, KNOX, WAINWRIGHT, RUSH, and Mate REDAN, each having charge of a boat, making in all a force of about seventy-five men in six boats, and one twelve-pound howitzer, the crews armed with cutlasses, carbines and Remington pistols. Dr. J. E. GILLESPIE, Assistant Engineer TOWNROW and Captain's Clerk BAKER accompanied us. We entered the serf at the mouth of the river at 9 A. M., and found the *Forward* had passed up two days before. We entered the river, and at sundown, after pulling a distance of forty-two miles, made out the steamer hard aground on the left bank of the river, about four miles ahead. The attack was made by boarding two boats on either side, the first launch with the howitzer covering, and the hospital boat in the rear. It was dark when we gained the vessel's side, and so we obtained possession without resistance. Some half of our party were on deck when they opened on us from the left bank, a distance of fifty yards, with three distinct volleys of rifles and musketry. Almost simultaneously there was a discharge from a battery of four field pieces placed ahead, upon a bend in the river, at about 150 yards. As we approached her stern, this battery commanded both sides of the vessel. Besides this, there were sharp-shooters on either bank in the dense woods and shrubbery which covered the sides of the river. In this manner the pirates had very effectually defended the vessel by a well-laid ambush, but fortunately for us their plan was not carried out as well as it was laid, for they did not expect us for an hour later, and we had possession of the vessel before they could prevent us. Strange to say, although their scout-boat saw us rounding the bend in the river, we gained her side as soon as their own boat, and so took them by surprise. Immediately upon getting on deck, the prisoners, some six or eight in number, were put under guard, riflemen stationed inside the bulwarks to engage the enemy upon the left bank, and the first launch with the howitzer started for the battery ahead. The first cutter, WAINWRIGHT in command, did not board with the others, but shooting ahead between the vessel and the river bank, overhauled the scout-boat, which was shoving off from the ship and making for the shore. Not answering his hail, he fired into her, and it was at this time that the first discharge took place, the first cutter, from her position, receiving the brunt of the volley. Poor WAINWRIGHT fell, shot in two places, the right lung and right fore-arm. He lingered until yesterday, when he died from the effect of the wound. His coxswain, DONNELL, was shot at the same time in the temple and killed instantly. Engineer TOWNROW, who was also in this boat, received a severe canister wound in the left arm. Two others were wounded in this boat, and four in the others, making in all two killed and seven wounded. The engagement lasted about thirty-five minutes, and we had possession of the steamer about an hour. Finding her hard aground in five feet of water, and drawing eight feet, we determined to burn her. We set her on fire in the hold, steerage and cabin, and saturated everything with turpentine. Seeing all the wounded and prisoners in our boats, we shoved off at 9½ P. M., the lower decks being then in a complete blaze. We then gave her three shots between wind and water. Pulling all night, we reached the ship the next day at 2 o'clock. It is impossible to say the force of the enemy. Some say 150 men, 40 cavalry, under Gen. LOZADO, and four field pieces. I think it safe to say 120 men, which was her complement when at San Blas. She left San Francisco ostensibly for the oyster trade on this coast. She was seized by a mixed party of Spaniards, Mexicans and Americans at Tea Capan for piratical purposes, and committed her outrages under the San Salvador flag. We captured her first mate, second mate and several of her deck-hands. The military portion of her crew were in command of a Spaniard. WAINWRIGHT'S death has thrown a veil of sorrow over our mess and ship. He was universally beloved by officers and men; and although he fell while gallantly leading his crew, his sudden end has caused a vacancy it will be impossible to fill. His body is embalmed, and we send it on from Panama, for which place we sail in about ten days."

AN ELOPEMENT IN OHIO.

A Married Man Absconds With the Wife of a Neighbor—The Expenses Paid by the Deserted Husband.

From the Ohio Statesman, July 18.

All manner of enterprises, improvements, infelicities and irregularities enter into the "make-up" of a great city. Columbus has kept ch steadily in the forward march; has enlisted the pride of her citizens in the beauty of her architecture, in the good regulation of her Fire, Police and other Departments; her street railroads, bridges, water-works, &c.; has had the usual quota of petty crimes, and some not so petty; has experienced some financial difficulties, and occasionally indulged in a sensational murder; she only needed a first-class elopement to place her on the high road to fame with her Western sisters—yea, even Chicago. She has it; and it is not the simple story of two loving hearts braving the opposition of frowning parents to accomplish legal matrimony, but one of desertion and violation of vows long since taken. The facts are substantially these: Some months since Mr. D. E. ROSELLE, an enterprising news merchant at the Union Depot, and also proprietor of a similar establishment in Cincinnati, and said by some to be worth $40,000 or $50,000, brought his wife to this city from Cincinnati. Soon after her arrival she went to the dry-goods house of Mr. JAMES NAUGHTON to make some purchases, and was waited on by THOMAS MCGRATH, a salesman in the establishment, who is said to possess a slick tongue and captivating person and manners. He is moreover said to have been an excellent salesman, which fact kept him pretty generally in employment, notwithstanding habits of dissipation. He was finally dismissed, however, a few days ago, his habits having become so dissolute that his services were rather detrimental than valuable. The acquaintance was formed at the time we have mentioned, but we have not ascertained that there was any suspicion of anything improper between them until last Friday night. Early last week Mr. ROSELLE went to Chicago on business, and the guilty party selected this as the proper time to fly away and be happy. Accordingly, on Friday last, Mrs. ROSELLE disposed of the furniture and carpets, and added the proceeds to the money her husband had left her at the time of his departure. Friday night a hack-driver, by previous arrangement, took MCGRATH and Mrs. ROSELLE, and three of their trunks from the eastern portion of the city, to the Piqua Depot. He then returned and got three more trunks, which he unloaded at the Union Depot. Afterward he brought the runaways and the other trunks to the latter depot in time for the Cincinnati train. Here their movements excited suspicion, Mrs. ROSELLE, (who was recognized by a police officer) paying the expenses of the extra baggage, which was checked to St. Louis, and doing all the necessary business. MCGRATH was in a state of intoxication. They were permitted, however, to take seats in a car. Immediately after this two officers and a livery-stable keeper, who had by some means obtained information of the intended departure, reached the depot and entered the train, peremptorily demanding payment of a livery bill of $25, contracted by MCGRATH, which Mrs. ROSELLE promptly paid. The bell rung, the train moved off, and the couple have not been heard from since. The injured husband returned from Chicago on Saturday, but we understand has expressed a determination not to pursue or attempt a reconciliation. We hear him well spoken of by his friends, who say that his conduct to his wife was of the most commendable character; that she was accommodated in all her wants, was well dressed and plentifully supplied with servants. MCGRATH is said not to have been a pattern of domestic uprightness. He leaves a wife, a lady of comely appearance and excellent character, and two children. Mrs. ROSELLE had no children.

O'Niel and the Fenians—A Letter from the Imprisoned Chief, at Burlington, Vt.

Allusion has been made, at various times, to a letter from Gen. O'NEIL, to a gentleman in Ohio, regarding his relations to the Fenian Brotherhood. We print the letter below:

IN JAIL AT BURLINGTON, Vt., July 9, 1870.

MY DEAR COLONEL: Your very kind and welcome letter of the 17th, post-marked 30th ult., came duly. It is certainly very gratifying to me to know that one who has shown so much devotion to the cause of Ireland as you have done, is not willing to join in the unjust, lying and cowardly attacks that have been made upon me.

I have a statement of my connection with the F. B., from first to last, nearly ready, which I shall publish in pamphlet-form as soon as I can get the necessary means for printing, &c. Notwithstanding the large amount of money which I have made by the F. B., according to the report of that immaculate body called the F. B., yet I am here a prisoner, without a dollar to fee a lawyer, or a cent to buy a newspaper, stationery, postage-stamps, &c., while my wife and children at home are suffering for something to eat, expecting every day that he to whom they have a right to look for support would be released from a felon's jail, even for a while, by the organization for which he has sacrificed everything. I remain, very truly, your friend,

JOHN O'NEIL.

To ROBERT CULLEN, Hamilton, Ohio.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There is nothing to note today in reference to the real estate market, as no sales, either at the Exchange or elsewhere, took place yesterday. The week has been without a feature of interest, and promises to close in the same way. Next week, however, it is expected that a change will take place. Several large and important sales of suburban property are advertised, and in addition considerable property will be offered at the Exchange. The sales to take place will be noticed at length on Monday. Today another excursion train will be placed at the disposal of all such persons as desire to visit Grand Park, where, upon its arrival, every attention will be shown the guests by Mr. A. WILSON, Jr., the manager of the enterprise. The train will leave the New-Haven Railway Depot, at the same hour as on Thursday last, 2½ P. M. It will return to the City at an early hour in the evening.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Watts-st., n. s., 268 ft. e. of Varick st., 21x85, ½ part	$1,400
3d-st., n. s., 327 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20.3x96	12,750
11th-st., s. s., 224 ft. e. of Avenue B, 18.9x½ block	8,825
20th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x92	16,000
32d-st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17.6x49.4	10,000
37th-st., n. s., 151 ft. e. of 2d-av., 106x204	30,000
Madison-av. and 48th-st., n. e. corner, 22x100	46,000
5th-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 101st-st., 50x100	23,000
9th-av., w. s., between 206th and 207th sts., 199.10 x100	2,000
9th-av. and 52d-st., s. e. corner, 25.5x100	12,000
10th-av. and 46th-st., n. e. corner, 100x100	23,875
37th-st., n. s., 217 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9	7,500
41st-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9, 1-6 part	1,167
41st-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	3,700
47th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	9,000
60th-st., n. s., 318 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	9,000
Avenue A and 86th-st., s. e. corner	5,100

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 501, 2¾ years, per year; Mercer-st., No. 56, 2¾ years, per year	$10,000
39th-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 6th-av., 8 9-12 years, per year	1,500
5th-av., w. s., 23 ft. n. of 22d-st., 23.9x100, 19 9-12 years—10 years, per year, $7,000; 9 9-12 years, per year	1,500

KING'S COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 141 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 20x42	$2,725
Gold-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 25x100	3,500
Lafayette-st., n. s., 59 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 20.8 x50	3,000
Nassau-st., n. s., 25 ft. w of Apollo-st., 25x100	350
Oxford st., e. s., 121 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 22x100	30,000
Raymond-st., w. s., between Lafayette and Fulton avs., 23.2x100	3,000
Scholes-st., 150 ft. w. of Graham-av., 50x100	10,000
Taylor-st., w. s., 125 ft. w. of Lee-av., 25x100	2,000
North 2d-st., s. s. 47 ft. e. of 8th-st., lot No. 1,370 and part of No. 1,336, Burcham's map, indefinite	11,300
18th-st. and 6th-av., s. e. corner, 75x100	19,000
20th-st., n. s., 270 ft. s. e. of 7th-av., 25x200	4,000
26th-st., n. e. s., 175 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 25x84	1,050
Bedford-av. and Monroe-st., s. e. corner, 20x85	4,000
DeKalb-av., n. s., 245 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 40x100	3,025
Myrtle-av., s. s., 46 ft. e. of Classon-av., 23x71.10	6,900
Myrtle-av. and Chesnut-st., n. e. cor., 17x41.4; Myrtle-av., n. s., 66.4 ft. e. of Chesnut-st., 25x87x37x25x27x27	1,200
Shenck-av., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Bay-av., 25x100	3,000
East Broadway, s. s., 250 ft. w. of Lloyd's, 150x300	16,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Court-st., s. s., 53 ft. e. of Bergen-st., 25x100	$1,000
Commerce-st., s. s., Drake to Randal, 24x88	6,500
Crowley to Chedister, 3 8-100 acres	500
Broad and Wright sts., s. w. corner, 100x130	18,000
Mercer-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Howard's, 50x100	1,500
Napoleon-st., s. s., 551 ft. from Elm-st., 25x85	625
New-York-av., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Jefferson-st., 25 x95	900
11th-av., s. w. corner South 10th-st., 77x639	3,000
Summer-av., w. s., 216 ft. from Frelinghuysen's, 30x97.4	800

Jersey City.

York and Mercer sts, lots Nos. 13 to 22, inclusive, Sisson map	$5,000
Lot No. 26, block No 339, Mary E. Sisson's map; Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, block No. 345, Mary E. Sisson's map	5,570

North Bergen.

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, block No. 4, Jno. Gardner's map	$2,600

Hoboken.

Jefferson-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of 1st-st., 25x100	$1,150

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., 25 FEET NORTH of 85th-st., fronting on and overlooking Central Park, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 22x60, lot 100 feet; the Madison-av. cars run within one block of the house; the location is the best in the City; the house is very superior, and will be sold on easy terms. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 565 Madison-av. Can be seen at any time.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a new first-class two-story private stable, 25x70, lot 100 feet; six stalls; carriage-room trimmed in hard wood; No. 124 West 50th-st., 300 feet west of 6th-av. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 124, next door.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE house for sale, containing eleven rooms, very well finished, and having bath, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements. Grounds comprise about one acre, situated on one of the best avenues in the town; coach-house and stable. Price, $9,000; $1,800 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for five years. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS, COUNTRY-seats and farms for sale in every part of Orange and Essex Counties. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, Orange, or No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE AT BUDD'S LAKE, N. J.

The elegant furnished mansion of Daniel B. Wagner, as a strictly private residence, for two or three years. It is an Italian villa, two stories and attic, 42 feet front by 50 deep; hall 8 feet wide through center; piazza on three sides, 160 feet long; kitchen and butler's pantry in rear, 18 by 28 feet; ice-house filled; stabling, carriage and out houses very complete; lawn 300 feet square fronting the lake; twenty minutes' drive from railroad station. Terms accommodating. Apply to N. S. BENTLEY, No. 75 Front-st., or to the subscriber, DANIEL B. WAGNER, Budd's Lake, N. J.

FAIRFIELD, CONN.—TO LEASE FOR two years, during the owner's absence in Europe, an elegant country-seat, furnished, with garden and pleasure-grounds of seven acres, in the village of Fairfield, Conn., with a farm of twenty acres adjoining, if desired. Apply to SAMUEL GLOVER, No. 47 William-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT and the top floor of No. 169 West Houston-st. Apply on premises.

TO LET—NO. 337 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR Stuyvesant-square; three-story high-stoop house; rent only $1,300.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES. *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FLOURING MILL.—WANTED TO RENT or purchase a good flouring mill, in or about New-York. Apply to CALVIN PHELPS, 42 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

HO! LOT-BUYERS, HO!
FOR WEST NEW BRIGHTON,
STATEN ISLAND.
GREAT AUCTION SALE.
BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY. CHARMING LOCATION.
FREE EXCURSION BY STEAM-BOAT AND CARRIAGES.
COLLATION ON GROUNDS.
JOHNSON & MILLER
Will positively sell without limit, at 3 o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, JULY 26, ON THE PREMISES, WEST NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,
120 OF THE CHOICEST VILLA PLOTS
in the vicinity of New-York, on easy and accommodating terms.

Merchants, clerks, and business men make a note of this fact.

The property to be sold is only thirty minutes from Wall-st., New-York. It is beautifully situated on

CASTLETON, SHAWMUT, FAIRMONT AND FOREST AVS.,

in the immediate vicinity of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, and the palatial residences of L. T. Hoyt, J. C. Henderson, G. H. Kissell, George Francis Shaw, G. William Curtiss, Drake De Kay, Charles E. Meigs, Rufus K. Delafield, and many more of our most prominent citizens. The ground is high, commanding extended water views. The streets are all graded. Every lot is ready for immediate improvement. The auctioneers positively announce that the sale will be absolute in every particular.

HOW TO GO.

Take boat of the North Shore, Staten Island Ferry, at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, July 26, from Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts.

For maps, tickets, and other information, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

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CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
PAYING
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Real Valuation of Property......$41,800,000
Whole Indebtedness only.........$650,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

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Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

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NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

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BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
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8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

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BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
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The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia.
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Southern and Western
County and Town Bonds
WANTED BY W. S. FIELDING,
No. 65 Wall-st.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

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BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIANA STATE STOCKS.

Notice having heretofore been given to holders of Indiana Five Per Cent. State Stocks, issued under an act of the General Assembly of said State, entitled "An act to provide for the Funded Debt of the State of Indiana, and for the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," approved Jan. 19, 1846, and an act supplementary thereto, approved Jan. 27, 1847, that said stocks would be paid in full, on presentation at the agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1870, such holders are therefore hereby notified that the interest on said stocks will cease on the 1st day of September, 1870, and that the said stocks should be presented for payment on or before that date, at the office of the agent of State, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City.

By order of the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

LOST OR STOLEN—TWO BONDS, $1,000 each, Brooklyn City Six Per Cent. Atlantic-avenue Improvement Bonds, Nos. 132 and 133. Principal payable Dec. 31, 1872.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating or purchasing the same.

J. T. BRUSH,
JOHN C. SMITH,
H. N. BRUSH,
Executors, &c., of Conklin Brush, deceased.
No. 13 WILLOUGHBY-ST., BROOKLYN, July 21, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg
RAILWAY
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD,
Payable 1st December and 1st June,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

1,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds.

Secured by mortgage to the Union Trust Company upon their road of fifty-four miles, from Dunkirk to Warren, payable in thirty years.

This road connects at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore and New-York and Erie Roads, and at Warren with the Pennsylvania roads leading through the great coal and oil regions.

It runs through the rich county of Chautauqua. The means to pay for right of way, and prepare the road ready for the iron, was furnished by towns and individuals along the line, upon stock subscription, who have great confidence in the same.

The bonds represent less than one-half the cost of the road, and from examination made by us, we can recommend them as a safe investment. We offer them at 90 and accrued interest, and will furnish further information upon application.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.
MARX & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.
BROOKLYN TRUST CO.,
BROOKLYN.

Alabama 8 per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,

GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA, IN AMERICAN GOLD, AND SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE TO JAMES BUELL AND V. K. STEVENSON, TRUSTEES, WHICH MORTGAGE HAS BEEN EXAMINED AND APPROVED BY MESSRS. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, OF NEW-YORK, UPON THE ROAD FRANCHISES, DEPOTS, LANDS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF EVERY KIND, IN ADDITION TO THE INDORSEMENT OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, WHICH CAN ONLY BE HAD AS THE ROAD IS FINISHED, EQUIPPED AND RECEIVED BY THE STATE ENGINEER AS A FIRST-CLASS ROAD AND OUTFIT.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, IN ORDERING THE INDORSEMENT OF THESE BONDS, SPECIALLY PROVIDES FOR THE PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THE SAME IN CASE THE COMPANY SHOULD FAIL TO DO SO.

THIS IS A SOUTH AND NORTH ROAD FROM THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY TO THE TENNESSEE RIVER, IN DIRECT LINE NORTH BY NASHVILLE, LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI TO CHICAGO.

THE STOCK PAID UP AND PROPERTY MORTGAGED TO SECURE THE PAYMENT OF THESE BONDS AND INTEREST IS $3,500,000, WHICH, WITH THE INDORSEMENT OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AND THE HIGH RATE OF INTEREST, MAKES A MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., AND
STOUT & DICKINSON,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., N. Y.,
From whom full information can be had.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

ROGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

O. E. WOOD, 23 NASSAU-ST.,
Offers for sale the following first-class
Railroad and Municipal Bonds:

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD, indorsed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due in 1885.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, due 1898, 7 per cent., first mortgage.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAND GRANT, 9,000 acres per mile, April and October, 8 per cent., free.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY SINKING FUND, 7 per cent.; road now earning more than interest on bonds and stock.

ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, six years, 7 per cent.; interest April and October in New-York.

NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, six years, 7 per cent., February and August.

ESSEX COUNTY (N. J.) WAR BONDS, 7 per cent.

NEW-JERSEY STATE WAR 6 per cent. bonds. NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TOWN BONDS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
AMOS R. ENO,	WALTER BARNES,
JOHN WATSON,	HENRY COFFIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	CHAS. H. ISHAM,
URIAH J. SMITH,	WM. PALEN,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	JAMES B. AMES, Jr.
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	EGBERT A. CLARK.
ISRAEL CORSE,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.
FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX.
THE BALANCE
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH
AND
DENVER CITY
Railroad Company,
NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

These are a 30-year sinking fund bond, issued only upon a completed road, and bear eight per cent. interest in gold, payable on the 15th August and 15th February, in New-York, London or Frankfort, and are free from tax. These bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupons or registered, and secured by an absolute and only mortgage upon the line, including all descriptions of rolling stock and equipments. This road is 111 miles in length, the largest portion of which is completed and successfully operated in the daily running of regular trains, the earnings of which are now in excess of the interest liabilities on this issue of bonds; over

$1,500,000

has already been expended upon this road from Stock Subscriptions and Donations. The Company are entirely free from debt. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish pamphlets, maps, and all information.

Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE
GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
(Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of New-York,)
"EQUITABLE LIFE" BUILDING,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.
EMIL SAUER, President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier, (over fifteen years Cashier of the Chatham National Bank, New-York.)

The GERMAN AMERICAN BANK will commence business on MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1870, with a CASH CAPITAL of $1,000,000, subject to increase to $15,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, of Bowen Brothers, Chicago.
ADOLPH ENGLER, of Kremelberg & Co.
GEORGE FRITZ, of Strasburger, Fritz and Pfeiffer.
JOHN R. GARDNER, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co.
MARCELLUS HARTLEY, of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
WILSON G. HUNT.
GER. JANSSEN, of Janssen, Schmidt & Ruperti.
FRED. KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
A. KLINGENBERG, of Kuttel, Klingenberg & Co.
LEO LEHMANN, of Budge, Schiff & Co.
M. H. LEVIN.
FREDERICK M. MAAS.
F. MEISSNER, of Meissner, Ackermann & Co.
EDWARD PRIEBS, of Bauendahl & Co.
DAVID SALOMON.
EMIL SAUER, late Kandah, Sauer & Co.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, of J. & W. Seligman & Co.
L. J. STIASTNY, of [illegible] & Co.
W. G. TAAKS, of [illegible] Banks.
FREDERICK VILMAR.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF [illegible] OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANY ADVANTAGES
will be found in
DEPOSITING MONEY
in the
MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall, New-York City
Send for a circular.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695.386 96.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 76 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

THIS BANK HAS BEEN ORGANIZED for the convenience of depositors, and is open every day, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. for the reception and payment of money.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 upward.

Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.
GEORGE T. JACKSON, First Vice-President.
WM H. BEERS, Second Vice-President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000 will be paid on and after July 18, 1870.

INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 237 BROADWAY, entrance on PARK-PLACE.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, also an extra Dividend at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

PETER CUMMING, Acct. WADE B. WORRALL, Secy.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New show-rooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 695 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

A GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTABILITY and responsibility offers to take the entire charge of a gentleman's house and contents, by giving it his personal attention during the absence of the owner, for a small compensation; satisfactory references given. Address H., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN Per CENT. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

INSURANCE STOCKS
FOR SALE.
INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next, and reopened on July 28.

A Dividend or Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 23d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., Junction of Chatham-square, Worth and Mott sts. NEW-YORK, July 16, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. payable Aug. 1, 1870. Transfer-books closed from July 24 to Aug. 1, 1870.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,
BUFFALO, July 14, 1870.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held at its office this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., free of tax, was declared, payable on demand. New-York stockholders will be paid at the branch office, No. 139 Broadway.

C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1870.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1870.

The usual EIGHT (8) PER CENT. Semi-annual Dividend is this day declared payable Aug. 1.

JAMES YERANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, be declared from the net earnings of the Company prior to Aug. 1, 1870, payable on that day at the office of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on the 16th day of July next at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of August next.

JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after AUGUST 1, free of United States tax.

Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from 16th inst. until August 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July inst., after which date, and until the 5th day of August next, the transfer-books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK,
June 27, 1870.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by John J. Bradley, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, July 1, 1870.

(Signed,) RICHARD B CONNOLLY, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st August next. Transfer-books will remain closed till 2d August.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1870.

FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad; and second mortgage coupons of the consolidated bonds of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad; and second Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, on and after that date.

B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1870.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 122 Bowery.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. has this day been declared payable Aug. 1.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1870.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent.,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
GEORGE B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., (of Missouri,)
ST. LOUIS, July, 1870.

NOTICE—THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF AUGUST from Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

HUDSON E. BUDGE, President.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE Per CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 187 BROADWAY, July 18, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand.

CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 20, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of August.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE Stuyvesant Insurance Company have declared their usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. free from tax, payable on demand at the office No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

MEDICAL

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BEAUTIFUL CHESTNUT SADDLE MARE FOR SALE—Perfectly sound and gentle, seven years old and nearly thorough-bred. Apply at MILES' Livery Stable, No. 58 West 19th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge. Service on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers and members of congregations whose churches are closed are cordially invited to attend.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Missions, will be held in the following Wards EVERY SABBATH, viz:

1—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
6—Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth-st., 7½ P. M.
8—No. 185 Spring-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
13—Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14—Carmel Chapel, No. 116 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
17—Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 6½ P. M.
German services—No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M.; No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 413 3d-av., 3½ P. M.
Open-air services—Houston-st.-square, 5 P. M.; Elizabeth-st., 3½ P. M.; Clarke-st., 5 P. M., and Worth-st., 7 P. M.

GEORGE J. MINGINS, Supt. of Missions.

MEMORIAL SERMON.—TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, Rev. JOHN A. ROCHE, D. D., will deliver a sermon in the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, (near Division-st.) on the death of the late Mr. DAVID G. FULKERSON, who was, for many years, a devoted member of that Church. Service begins at 10½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL, and at corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 275 West-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD, at 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector.—SUMMER SERVICES: *Sundays.*—Holy Communion, 7 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 10½ A. M.; Evening Prayer, 5 P. M.; Chapel Service, 8 P. M. *Other Days.*—Morning Prayer, 7 A. M.; Evening Prayer, 7 P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching on SABBATH, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS; preaching in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Services as usual every Sabbath throughout the Summer.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the Coming of Christ, and the great life themes. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—SABBATH, July 24, Sabbath-school 2½ P. M. Preaching in the EVENING, 7¾ o'clock. The public and especially strangers visiting the City, are invited to attend.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. HENRY V. VOORHIES.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., Pastor elect, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Subject for morning discourse—*Martial Orders.* Seats free. All are invited.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. This church will not close during the Summer months. Come and worship with us.

REV. WM. ORMISTON, D. D., OF Hamilton, Canada West, will occupy the pulpit of the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., on the Sabbaths of July 24 and 31, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., and will enter upon his pastoral duties in that church the 1st part of September.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Rev. Dr. EDMOND, of London, delegate from Scotland to the late General Assemblies, will preach in this Church SUNDAY FORENOON at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. G. D. MATHEWS at 3½ P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, SUNDAY, July 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Strangers welcome.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE R. D. CHURCH, 7th-av., corner of 54th-st., Rev. WM. H. CLARK, Pastor.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, (EPISCOPAL.)—There will be a free service in this church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7¾ o'clock. All are invited; strangers specially welcome. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 30th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. Mr. QUENNELL will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. Mr. S. F. HOLMES at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., for Deaf Mutes, and Rev. Dr. SEYMOUR at 7¾ P. M.

REV. DR. MACLEOD, OF ENGLAND, Delegate to the General Assembly in the United States, will preach in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Adams') SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Camp-meeting prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st., corner 5th-av.—The Pastor, Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. There will be no evening service. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—No. 155 Worth-st. Services are held every SUNDAY in the new chapel of the institution, conducted by Rev. G. J. MINGINS. All are cordially invited. WM. F. BARNARD, Acting Superintendent.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.—Regular monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. Young men are invited.

R. R. MCBURNEY, Secretary.

REV. JOHN W. SHACKELFORD, Rector Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, will (D. V.) preach in the Memorial Church of Bishop Wainwright, corner of West 11th-st. and Waverley-place, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

EPISCOPAL SERVICE AT THE Murray Hill Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY, July 24, at 10½ A. M., and at 8 P. M. Rev. JAMES CHRISTAL will officiate.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE, AT PLIMPTON'S Building, 9th st., near 3d-av., SUNDAY, July 24, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Christian View of War.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WEST 28TH-st., near Broadway., Rev. C. C. FOOTE, Pastor.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SUMMER SERVICES AT CHAPEL OF St. Augustine. (Trinity Parish,) Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery, 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. C. S. KNAPP will preach MORNING and EVENING.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. Church, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH, at 10½ and at 7¾. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William-sts.—The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach at 10½ A. M., 7¾ P. M. Subject—*Cain.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. J. LANAHAN will preach in this Church SUNDAY MORNING next at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

WHAT IS COMING?—BISHOP SNOW, OF the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: *Impending Mighty Events.*

THREE TIMES HAS THE PROPHET been requested to answer a plain question, which is: "Is the throne spoken of in the forty-ninth of Jeremiah and thirty-eighth verse the same as that recorded in twenty-second Isaiah and twenty-third verse?" In a cavilous manner, he has evaded giving a direct answer.

REV. SAMUEL WALCOTT, D. D., of Cleveland, will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. No evening service.

REV. MOSES HULL WILL SPEAK before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. No reserved seats.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV. AND 38th-st.—SUNDAY services during the Summer at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

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Columbia.......Sat., Aug. 13	Britannia.......Wed., Aug. 17
Europa.......Sat., Aug. 20	Caledonia.......Wed., Aug. 24
India.......Sat., Aug. 27	Iowa.......Wed., Aug. 31

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CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Aug. 6, 2 P. M.
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IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.......Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.......Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
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Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 27th-st. at 4¼ for passengers only.

PEOPLE'S ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING OF NEW DEPOT.—The steamers of this line formerly having been known as running from Pier No. 40, foot of Canal-st., will hereafter leave their new wharf, the largest in America, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st., at 6:15; fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reduction to BUFFALO and the West, SARATOGA and the North. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse cars, will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points on the morning Express Trains, which leave Albany and Troy.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 19th......8 A. M.	Tuesday, 19th......12 M.
Wednesday, 20th......9 A. M.	Wednesday, 20th......1 P. M.
Thursday, 21st...9:30 A. M.	Thursday, 21st...1:30 P. M.
Friday, 22d......10:30 A. M.	Friday, 22d......2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 23d...12:30 P. M.	Saturday, 23d......4:30 P. M.
Sunday, 24th......11 A. M.	Sunday, 24th......5 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.—Steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M., landing at Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. State-rooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for horses and carriages.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.
I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, and Yonkers. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAS. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., 8:30; and 34th-st., N. R., 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, $1.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR Keyport, landing at Elizabethport, Union, Rossville and Perth Amboy. Steam-boat GEN. SEDGWICK will leave foot Barclay-st. at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3:30 P. M.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

THE STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. JAMES S. THROCKMORTON, leaves Red Bank, daily, at 3 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Leave New-York, (foot of Warren-st.,) Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 8 A. M. Saturdays, 12 M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

STEAM-BOATS FOR SALE.—SIDE Wheeler and Propeller Steamers of various tonnage for sale. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, New-York.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE.
Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTIES SEEKING A PROFITABLE investment for unemployed capital and their services, can learn of a paying, legitimate business, showing unusual inducements, by applying to
E. E. ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery: one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

PERSONAL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MR. W. Crookes died May 21, 1870. Mr. A. E. Crookes is requested to write to Mr. W. J. TERRY, Sandal by Wakefield, Yorkshire, England.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, July 11, 1870.
Sealed proposals to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 5th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.
The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.
Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.
The Commandant of each navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.
The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.
The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorbitant.
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1—Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 12—Leather.
No. 2—Cotton Canvas, &c	No. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 3—Cotton Hammock	No. 14—Ox Hides for rope.
Bag and Cot stuff.	No. 15—Brushes,
No. 4—Iron and Steel.	No. 16—Ship Chandlery.
No. 5—Galley Iron.	No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 7—Chain Iron.	No. 18—Stationery.
No. 8—Hardware.	No. 19—Dry Goods.
No. 9—Cooking Utensils.	No. 20—Firewood and Coal
No. 11—Tin and Zinc.	No. 21—Sand.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.
BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.
Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.
PHILADELPHIA.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
WASHINGTON.
Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20.
NORFOLK.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

PROPOSALS
FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER OF WOOD FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870.
Separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock Friday, July 29, 1870, for building one side-wheel steamer of wood, of 250 tons o. m., for the revenue marine service, for the Pacific coast, to be delivered at the port of San Francisco.
Measurements for tonnage to be according to the old Custom-house rule, taking the length on load line from forward part of stern to after part of stern-post, breadth of beam molded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.
General specifications for the above vessel will be furnished bidders on application at Custom-house at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco.
A guaranteed speed of 12 knots on a trial course of one mile, and 11 knots for six consecutive hours, will be required.
Favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the rate of speed guaranteed in excess of the rate above stipulated.
The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Treasury Department, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.
No bid will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building.
The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by the bidder and competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to the Department,) in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by the Department that the bid has been accepted.
The bid should state the sum for which such vessel will be completed and delivered as aforesaid.
Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the vessel.
A copy of the plans and specifications must be inclosed with the bid as evidence as to the object of the proposal.
All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.
Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.
Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a general plan and elevation showing the internal arrangement, with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.
Parties whose bids are accepted will be required to furnish acceptable models, with detailed specifications, before closing contracts.
The vessel must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 wooden vessels for nine years.
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.
TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work, as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until MONDAY, July 25, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following work:
No. 1. For paving Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street, with stone blocks.
No. 2. For paving Forsyth-street, from Division to Houston-street, with stone blocks.
No. 3. For paving Charlton-street, from Macdougal to West-street, with stone blocks.
No. 4. For paving Eightieth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 5. For paving Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 6. For paving Forty-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue.
No. 7. For paving McDougal-street, from Spring to Eighth-street, with stone blocks.
No. 8. For paving Thirty-ninth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 9. For sewer in Fortieth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.
No. 10. For sewer in Clinton-street, from Stanton to Rivington-street.
No. 11. For sewer in First-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-street.
No. 12. For sewer in Sixty-fifth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
No. 13. For sewer in Oak-street, from James to Oliver-street.
No. 14. For sewer in Centre-street, from Broome to Grand-street.
No. 15. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Worth-street, from Chatham-square to Baxter-street.
No. 16. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Tenth-avenue, from Manhattan-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street.
No. 17. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Seventy-second-street, from Third-avenue to East River.
No. 18. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Second-avenue to Eighth-avenue.
No. 19. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Sixtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
No. 20. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River.
No. 21. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Eighty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
No. 22. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Twenty-second-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.
TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals for building Stone Bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on site of King's Bridge.—Proposals for the above, inclosed in sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for building Stone Bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on site of King's Bridge," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 25, 1870, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read, and the award of the contract made as soon thereafter as practicable.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, July 14, 1870.

PROPOSALS
FOR A STEAM PROPELLER OF WOOD FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.
COAST SURVEY OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1870.
Separate and sealed proposals will also be received at this office until noon, July 30, for building the steam propeller of wood for Coast Survey Service, of the size of 350 tons O. M.
The conditions to be the same as those stated for an iron vessel, as advertised under date of June 22, as far as applicable.
Specifications and general plans will be furnished bidders on application to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1870.
PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER FOR THE REVENUE MARINE.
The bids for the construction of an iron steam propeller of 350 tons, opened in this Department June 30, being considered exorbitant, separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock on Friday, 29th July, 1870, for the construction of a steam propeller of wood, of 350 tons. General plans, conditions and specifications can be obtained from the Collectors of Customs at Portland, Me.; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Renewed proposals are also invited for the same steamer of iron, upon the same plans, conditions and specifications as were issued June 1.
No bids will be considered except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of Treasury.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.
BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.
Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.
The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.
A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.
The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,
G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 11, 1870.
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE Chief of Ordnance, bids will be received until the 10th of August for the following kinds and amounts (more or less) of scrap metals at this Armory, viz.:
120,000 pounds coarse scrap Wrought Iron.
9,000 pounds trimmings Wrought Iron.
200,000 pounds turnings gun-barrel Wrought Iron.
100,000 pounds millings Wrought Iron.
11,000 pounds coarse scrap Steel.
2,000 pounds trimmings Steel.
40,000 pounds scrap Cast-iron (20,000 pounds of old furnace plates.)
30,000 pounds scrap Cast-iron, burned.
4,000 pounds Old Boiler Flues, 2 inches diameter, 160 in number.
3 pieces of Boilers, with tubing.
The bids will be indorsed "Proposals for Scrap Metal," and will state the price per pound offered for each kind. The right to reject any and all bids, should they be unsatisfactory, is reserved.
Further information may be obtained on application to this Armory.
J. G. BENTON, Brevet Colonel Commanding.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING VESSELS FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.—Sealed proposals addressed to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C., will be received until noon, Aug. 20, for building one steam propeller of 250 tons, O. M., and one of 70 tons, O. M., of iron.
Also, for two schooners of 80 tons, O. M., of wood.
Bids will be received and considered for building the hulls of the two propellers of wood, and the hulls of the two schooners of iron.
General plans and specifications of the vessels can be had by applying by letter to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, as above.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation; is a good cook and also baker; will assist with the washing; no objection to a short distance in the country; has good City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Call at No. 118 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, CAPABLE young woman, a situation as seamstress; cuts and fits; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; does all kinds of family sewing; the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 207 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SWISS young woman, not long in the country, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse; can make herself generally useful; lived out at home; speaks German and French well; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Protestant nurse for an infant; can bring it up by hand; no objection to see after one growing child; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person who is a first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 404 East 17th-st., near 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would assist with children; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 428 3d-av., near 30th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family to do chamber-work and waiting; no objection to go to the country; good reference. Call at No. 380 1st-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, WILling to do the plain washing and make herself useful, a situation; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 252 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, to go together or separate; one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as cook, or nurse and seamstress; best City references. Call for two days at No. 315 West 20th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet-nurse. Call or address NURSE, No. 478 7th-av., third floor, back.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A DRESS-maker to go out by the day; is a good fitter; and understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 219 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class family cook and baker; understands French dishes; good City references. Call or address No. 433 West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant woman as cook and assist in washing; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; good references. Call or address 5 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 607 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has lived in first-class families in this City, and has very satisfactory references; no objection to the country. Address T. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN GOING abroad desires to procure a situation for his coachman, who has been with him for six years; he is industrious, sober, honest and entirely reliable. Apply at stable, No. 17 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COLORED waiter by one who thoroughly understands his business; good carver and overseer; best City references. Apply at No. 33 East 36th-st.

A YOUNG MAN OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION desires a position where his talents and energy would be appreciated; traveler, correspondent or secretary, would be more in consonance with his previous position; good City and other references. Address, H. JONES, Box No. 171, Post-office, Orange, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT NEW-YORK JUVENILE Asylum, at Washington Heights, New-York City, a live man, not afraid of work, who understands boys, can come well recommended, and can earn $35, board and washing, per month. Apply at No. 61 West 13th-st. immediately.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. McARTHUR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William H. McArthur, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the third day of August, A. D. 1870, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of HENRY H. TAPPEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry H. Tappen, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; and that on the 17th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—New-York, July 23, 1870.
GEORGE F. BETTS,
jy23-1aw3wSa* Clerk of said District.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM PAULDING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York.—At Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N. Y., the 15th day of July, A. D. 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Wm. Paulding, of the City of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditors petition by the District Court of said district.
DEYO SMITH, Assignee,
jy23-1aw3wSa* City of Poughkeepsie, New-York.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1870.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of THOMAS R. LEAVITT, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
HORACE GRAVES, Assignee.
jy16-1aw3wSa*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished room, with large closets, hot and cold water, gas, bath and board for two—$15 to $20 a week; a fine hall room, $7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY WILL let, furnished, rooms on second and third floors, with or without board, to gentlemen and families; house and board first-class. Apply at No. 13 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER IN A pleasantly situated house, one hour from City Hall; terms moderate. Address B., Box 171 Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE HOUSE open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL,
Fire Island.
Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE.
Delightfully located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J., twenty-five miles from New-York. Dr. KENT, proprietor. No. 176 Bleecker-st., New-York.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house. 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, seventeen and a half miles per New-Haven Railroad. Trains running most every hour.
W. L. FISH, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $600 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y., (formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,
Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 620 5th-av.
14TH YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 20.
REV. DR. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will re-open TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Letters address as above.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location, the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them; the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 8; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will re-open Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISES CHARLIER Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS. S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 63d sts., will re-open on Friday, Sept. 23.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE (CAMbridge) seeks an engagement; high attainments; most distinguished testimonials; twenty years' experience. Address CANTAB, Box No. 122 *Times* Office. New-York preferred.

TO TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS IN AUTUMN—Now is the time to apply to American School Institute, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in September should apply NOW. Application forms free. "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 14 Bond-st.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH ENGLISH branches in September, in a boarding-school in the country. Address for two weeks T. McALLISTER, No. 49 Nassau-st., New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED.—TWO CATHOlic ladies, experienced as teachers, to go to South America. Apply to EDW. F. DAVISON, Consul-General of the Argentine Republic, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

MA CY
MA **SUMMER TRADE,** CY
MA Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and CY
MA FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS, CY
MA Housekeeping, and Furnishing Goods, CY
MA BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

ENTIRELY NEW AND NOVEL!—Ladies' crepe de chene scarfs, ties and cravats, just arrived and new. These goods were selected by Mr. Macy in Paris. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, JR.......Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE.......Manager
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
of the world-renowned
MME. KATHI LANNER
and her incomparable
VIENNOISE
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
New Comic Ballet Fantastique, by Kathi Lanner with new music, dresses and appointments, entitled HIRKA.
HIRKA.......KATHI LANNER
The dances, composed by Mme. Lanner, embrace: La Felicitation, Pas de Bouquet, Divertissement, Villageois and Galop, Pas d'Agaceri, Les Sirenes, Variazione, Grand Adajio and Grand Finale.
In the second act will be introduced the new GROTTO SCENE, by Marston, which the management challenge as the finest specimen of art ever witnessed in America.
To commence with the popular Ajax specialty, THE NATIONS.
NOTICE.—During Mme. Lanner's engagement the matinees will be discontinued.
Seats secured in advance at the Box-office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket Office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL,
No. 585 Broadway.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
Every evening at 8.
Matinee Saturday at 2.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Seats secured six days in advance.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADway. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.
The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.
Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)
For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 P. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st.,* 11:45 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.: ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JUNE 13, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.
Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12¼ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M.
On SATURDAYS, the 12¼ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.
By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.
Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide.*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS J. BLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store and place of business of William F. Blanck, No. 318 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1870.
JOHN W. BLANCK,
WILLIAM F. BLANCK, and
AARON P. BLANCK,
jy23-1aw6mSa* Executors of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SILAS H. KING, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 345 Gold-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 9, 1870. FRANCES A. KING,
fi1-1aw6mS* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE FOLSOM, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 82 St. Mark's-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of September, 1870.—Dated March 19, 1870.
mh-19-1aw6mS* CHARLES J. FOLSOM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK H. BARTHOLOMEW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of James R. Bartholomew, No. 196 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day November next.—Dated New-York the 3d day of May, 1870.
SARAH BARTHOLOMEW, Executrix.
my7-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICHARDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their residence No. 221 West 10th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1870.
SARAH M. RICHARDS, Executrix,
je18-1aw6mS* JAMES J. RICHARDS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WATTS SHERMAN, late of the City of New-York and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 11 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of May, 1870.
WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN, Executor.
je4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1870.
WILLIAM T. HORN, Executor.
my14-1aw6mSa*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
THRONGS TURNED AWAY.
EMMET
as
FRITZ VON VANDERBLINKINSTOFFEN,
THE GERMAN EMIGRANT,
in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!!
EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM!
EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!!
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!
The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this
CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY, 1½ P. M.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

EXCURSIONS.

OCEAN YACHT-RACE!
THE STEAMER
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Commander L. V. TILTON,
Leaves Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-st., daily,
SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, FOR
SANDY HOOK,
The rendezvous of the
AMERICAN YACHT SQUADRONS,
At 6:45, 11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
To all who are desirous of witnessing the HOME-STRETCH of the Ocean Racers
DAUNTLESS AND CAMBRIA,
now hourly expected, this is the best and only mode of transit.
Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return $1.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FIFTH GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON, TO
POUGHKEEPSIE,
Landing at Cozzens and Newburg only.
ON SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1870,
The magnificent saloon steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Commander L. V. TILTON,
will leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely; 34th-st., North River, at 8:30 A. M., landing at Cozzens and Newburg only. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M.; Newburg, 4 P. M.; Cozzens, 4:30 P. M.; arriving at New-York at 8 o'clock P. M.
The band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will discourse choice music during the entire trip. Private parlors, where meals will be served if required, can be engaged on application to the purser, on board.
FARES.—To Cozzens, $1; Newburg, $1; Poughkeepsie, $1 25; Cozzens to Newburg, 25 cents; to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Newburg to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents. Excursion tickets for the round trip, to Cozzens, $1 50; Newburg, $1 50; Poughkeepsie, $2.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Narraganset Steam-ship Company, New-Jersey Southern Railroad line. For Long Branch, via Sandy Hook. On and after MONDAY, July 25, the steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 11 A. M., instead of 11:30 as heretofore. The JESSE HOYT will make an additional trip, leaving at 7:15 P. M., arriving at Long Branch at 9:25.

THREE GRAND EXCURSIONS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) to SANDY HOOK and return, on the famous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander, L. V. TILTON, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: 6:45 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P.M. Returning, arriving in New-York: 10 A. M., 2:30 P.M., 9 P. M. The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK has been fitted out in the most sumptuous style, expressly for this route, and is provided with the finest Restaurant, a la carte, afloat, which is supplied with every luxury the market affords, as well as the choicest wines imported. Over thirty private parlors, dining-rooms and state-rooms are so arranged that excursionists, families and parties can thereby secure all the privacy of a first-class hotel. The management, in addition to other attractions, have provided for a series of grand PROMENADE CONCERTS on each trip by the celebrated Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Band. Time to Long Branch, two hours. Horses and carriages taken only by the 11:30 A. M. boat. Fare, $1.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.

CONEY ISLAND—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—To the sea-shore of Coney Island. Extra accommodations for Sundays.
NORTH RIVER LINE.
The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
EAST RIVER LINE.
The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.
N. B.—The steamer ANTELOPE will leave the island, on Sundays, at 7 o'clock, in connection with the other boats.

STEAM-BOAT EXCURSIONS.
The steam-boat SYLVAN SHORE can be chartered for excursions or for a period of time. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

PICNIC AND EXCURSION BOAT.—The fast, safe and elegant steamer MAGENTA is open to charter for lodges, Sunday-school and excursions parties. For terms and choice of day apply at the office of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, foot of Barclay-st., Pier No. 26 North River, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES SEITZ and FRANK A. SEITZ.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of two certain orders of the United States District Court, dated respectively July 14, 1870, and July 15, 1870, I will sell at public auction the personal property of the bankrupts above named, seized by me under a warrant in bankruptcy as follows, viz.: On July 19, 1870, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by J. H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers, at the private residence, north-east corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., the entire household furniture in said dwelling-house, consisting of beds, bedding, silver-plated ware, kitchen, dining-room, parlor, and chamber furniture, books, &c., together with 2 horses, 2 wagons, 3 sets of harness, 1 sleigh and robe. Also, at No. 112 Pearl-st., on July 20, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., I will sell by J. H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers, 34 cases and 14 bales, containing leaf tobacco, 1 iron safe, 1 desk, and other office fixtures and furniture.
(Signed,) GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.
Dated JULY 16, 1870.
The sale as above advertised of 34 cases and 14 bales, containing leaf tobacco, 1 iron safe, 1 desk, and other office fixtures and furniture, and 1 horse and harness, is hereby adjourned to Friday, July 22, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 112 Pearl-st.
(Signed,) GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.
Dated JULY 19, 1870.
The above sale is further adjourned to MONDAY, July 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 112 Pearl-st.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.
Dated JULY 19, 1870.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—IN BANKRUPTCY—District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of MANVEL & LINDSAY COMPANY, Bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt corporation, will sell, at public auction, at the factory heretofore occupied by said Company, Fulton-st., Elizabethport, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1870, at 2½ o'clock P. M., the entire stock, machinery, tools, and appurtenances for the manufacture of Lindsay's Patent Wrench contained in said factory, together with the interest of said corporation in the patent right to manufacture said wrench, and in the lease of said premises; also all the right, title and interest of said company in a steam engine in the possession of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. The establishment is in complete condition for resuming operations, and it is believed can be very profitably worked. The whole will be sold in one parcel, for cash, and can be inspected at the factory, or a schedule be seen at the office of the assignee at any time previous to the sale.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, July 22, 1870.
THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the screw tug
CLINTON,
of 50 tons.
The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Yard.
One-half of the whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance with five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of sale.
The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten per centum thereto.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY WILL SELL
80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870,
at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 28 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN Execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale at public auction, THIS DAY, July 23, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Nos. 9 and 11 Hester-st., the contents of a coal-yard, consisting of one horse, two carts, screens, shovels, harness, desk, chairs, scale, &c., also all the right, title and interest of WM. R. BROADFIELD and HENRY BERGMAN, which they had on the 22d day of June, 1870, and at any time thereafter, of, in and to a certain lease on the said premises. JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) July 23, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 182 cases fresh Lisbon Oranges, landing ex steamer from Liverpool.

MILLINERY.

LADIES GOING TRAVELING should call at Madam BINNS' Millinery, and get the new styles of Leghorn Flats or White Chip Gipsy, or French Parmela Hats. Assortment of Lace Bonnets at reduced prices. Hair Braids, Curls, cheap. Cut this out. Remember, opposite Stewart's, No. 773 Broadway. Madam BINNS.

THE TURF.

The Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association Summer Trotting Meeting—Western Girl Wins the 2:26 Purse, and Lady Thorn Defeats Goldsmith Maid for the Purse of $5,000—Time: 2:19 1-2, 2:20 1-2, 2:19 3-4.

Yesterday was the second and last day of the trotting meeting on the Prospect Park Course. There was a large attendance, and we presume the meeting, which was a private speculation of an individual member of the Association, who takes a warm interest in the trotting turf, was highly successful. The day was pleasant, for a cool breeze swept over the waters of the adjacent New-York Bay, and agreeably tempered the sun's heat.

There were two races on the card; the first being for a purse of $1,500 for horses that never beat 2:26. The entries were O. A. HICKOK'S b. m. *Western Girl*, DAN MACE'S ch. m. *Idol*, and W. BORST'S b. g. *John J. Bradley*. The latter was the favorite at the start, but *Idol* won the first heat by a length in 2:31¼; *Bradley* being second. The second and third heats were won by *John J. Bradley* in 2:29½, 2:29¼, and the betting become $100 to $15 on his winning the race. The layers of odds were completely deceived, however, for *Western Girl*, admirably driven by Mr. HICKOK, won the next three heats and the race in splendid style; time—2:33¼, 2:29¾, 2:27.

The second race was for a purse of $5,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, DAN MACE'S b. m. *Lady Thorn* and BUDD DOBLE'S b. m. *Goldsmith Maid* being the contestants. The betting was $200 to $100 on *Lady Thorn*, and the odds were freely taken.

FIRST HEAT.—An even start was had, but the *Maid* broke directly afterward, and *Lady Thorn* going in front at the turn, took the pole and led a length to the quarter in 35 seconds, but as the half-mile pole was passed in 1:09, the *Maid* was on her wheel. On the third quarter *Goldsmith Maid*, trotting very fast, got on even terms, and the two mares went lapped, like a double team, past the three-quarter pole. Coming up the homestretch, the long, sweeping stride of *Lady Thorn* was too much for the *Maid*, and the latter was carried to a break at the distance, leaving *Lady Thorn* to come home leisurely, a winner by two lengths, in 2:19½.

SECOND HEAT.—Betting $100 to $20 on *Lady Thorn*. After five false starts they got the word to a capital send-off, but the *Maid* left her feet as they approached the turn, and *Lady Thorn* led her half a length to the quarter in 35½ seconds. On the backstretch the *Lady* opened a clear length's daylight, but at the half-mile pole *Goldsmith Maid* reduced the gap, and was only a neck behind; time—1:10. Along the third quarter, the old mare was still only a neck in front, the *Maid* sticking like grim death to her great rival, and the pair turned into the homestretch side by side. But it is on the homestretch that *Lady Thorn* has always proved most formidable, and no sooner was she fairly into the straight than she let out another link of speed, and drawing steadily away from *Goldsmith Maid* won a magnificently-contested heat by two lengths in 2:20½.

THIRD HEAT.—A finer heat was never witnessed than this; indeed, the oldest race-goers declared that a better race was never trotted on Long Island. They got away together the first time of asking, and, although *Lady Thorn* led a length around the turn, yet the *Maid* was on her wheel at the quarter-pole, in 35½ seconds. On the backstretch there was only half a length between them, and as the half-mile pole was passed in 1:10½ they were evenly lapped. Like a double team they went along the lower stretch and to the three-quarter pole, without either having an inch advantage over the other. Coming up the stretch *Lady Thorn* showed a magnificent burst of speed, which carried *Goldsmith Maid* to a break, and the *Lady* came home an easy winner by two lengths in 2:19¾; the fastest three heats ever trotted on the Prospect Park Course.

SUMMARIES.

PROSPECT PARK COURSE, July 22.—Premium $1,500; $1,000 to first, $350 to second, $150 to third; for horses that have never beaten 2:26.

O. A. Hickok enters b. m. Western Girl	3 2 3 1 1 1
Dan Mace enters ch. m. Idol	1 3 2 2 3 3
W. Borst enters b. g. J. J. Bradley	2 1 1 3 2 2

Time—2:31¼, 2:29½, 2:29¼, 2:33¼, 2:29¾, 2:27.

SAME DAY.—Premium $5,000; all to go to the first horse.

Dan Mace enters Lady Thorn	1 1 1
Budd Doble enters Goldsmith Maid	2 2 2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half-mile.	Mile.
First heat	0:35	1:09	2:19½
Second heat	0:35½	1:10	2:20½
Third heat	0:35½	1:10½	2:19¾

The Morris and Essex Railroad Officials and Coroner Burns—Arrest of the Superintendent and Train Dispatcher—They Testify Under Protest.

Last evening Coroner BURNS, of Jersey City, resumed the inquest into the cause of death of PATRICK REGAN, who died a couple of weeks since from injuries received by being run over by a train on the Morris and Essex Railroad, at the upper end of the Bergen Tunnel. It will be remembered that CURRAN, REGAN'S companion, was hurt also, but slightly. The railroad officials conveyed the injured men to Newark, where they received medical aid, but REGAN died next morning, while CURRAN is now quite well. The county physician of Essex County, Dr. DODD, who attended REGAN, found death to have resulted from concussion of the brain, and, having examined into the circumstances of the accident, concluded that an inquest was unnecessary, and so gave a permit for burial. In the meantime Coroner BURNS heard of the affair, and as the accident occurred within his jurisdiction, he thought, first, that the wounded man should not have been brought to Newark, and secondly, that Dr. DODD exceeded his functions when he undertook to give a permit for the burial of a man who received the injuries from which he died in Hudson County. Coroner BURNS accordingly concluded to hold an inquest. In order to ascertain the names of the engineer, conductor and fireman on the train, he called on the Superintendent a week since, but that gentleman having received legal advice, declined satisfying the Coroner, as in his lawyer's opinion the matter had been legally and finally disposed of. The Coroner, yesterday, issued his capias, and intrusted its execution to Detectives CARROLL and STRATFORD, of Jersey City, who took Mr. SCHOCK, the Superintendent, and Mr. MORFORD, the train-dispatcher of the Morris and Essex Railroad, into custody. The party drove to the Coroner's office in a carriage with the officers, and offered to give security for their appearance, but the Coroner remanded them into the charge of the detectives, who kept them under surveillance till 8 o'clock last evening, when the inquest was resumed. When the jury had assembled SAMUEL SCHOCK was sworn by the Coroner. Hereupon Mr. KEEN, one of the counsel for the Railroad Company, rose and protested very emphatically against the proceedings as illegal, and in direct violation of a law passed in April, 1861, giving the county physician just such authority as he had exercised in the case of REGAN. Mr. SCHOCK therefore testified under protest. He said he was Superintendent of the Morris and Essex Railroad; recollected the accident to REGAN; did not know the number of the locomotive; he understood the engineer's name to be GEORGE FORCE; the conductor's name, as witness was informed, was HENRY ANNABLE; did not know the fireman's or baggage-master's name; JOHN MORFORD, train-dispatcher, was next sworn. Mr. KEEN entered his protest as before. Mr. MORFORD testified that he did not know the name of the fireman or baggage-master; knew the conductor and engineer as ANNABLE and FORCE. Coroner BURNS having obtained the needed information, discharged Messrs. SCHOCK and MORFORD from custody. In order to have the conductor and engineer of the train present, the inquest was adjourned till Monday evening. The adjournment created some dissatisfaction among the jury, who are all laborers, but the Coroner threatened them with the law's vengeance if they absented themselves.

The Ocean Yacht-Race—The Reception Squadron Cruising in the Lower Bay.

The arrival of the ocean yachts continues to be looked for with even greater anxiety by a large class of people than the news from the seat of war. Yachtmen and sporting men generally are on the alert for the first signal from the light-house off Sandy Hook that shall proclaim the victor in the great contest, and bets are freely made on both the *Dauntless* and the *Cambria* being the winner, though the tide of sympathy runs mostly with the former. Nearly all the yachts in this vicinity are now making their rendezvous in the waters fronting the New-York Club-house, on Staten Island, prepared to give a fitting reception to the victor on her arrival. Yesterday afternoon the waters of the Lower Bay were alive with yachts belonging to the New-York, Atlantic, and Brooklyn Clubs. The *America* was out among the rest, under command of Commodore MEADE, and received the honor of a salute from every yacht she met. Between 5 and 6 o'clock the salutations were so thick and fast that the residents on the Staten Island shore were under the impression that a naval battle was in progress in the Narrows. Some mistook the guns for a signal of the arrival of the ocean yachts, and passengers coming to the City on the Staten Island boats at that hour reported that the arrival was a fact. In order to make the news definite, they had it that the *Dauntless* had beaten the *Cambria* by six hours. No experienced yachtman anticipates the arrival of either yacht before Tuesday, the 26th inst., at the nearest. Tomorrow, the yachts now at anchor off the Staten Island shore are going down to Sandy Hook, and will rendezvous in the Horse Shoe, whence they will cruise outside at their leisure, and in the course of the afternoon, it is expected that there will be a friendly trial of speed among the yachts in the fleet—a sort of informal regatta, that will be well worth seeing.

The little ship *Red, White and Blue* (metallic life-boat) now lies in front of INGERSOLL'S boat bazaar, Pier No. 27 East River, full-rigged. She sails this afternoon to meet the winning yacht. She is being visited by thousands.

THE HEAT.

Reduced Temperature—Casualties of Yesterday—Range of the Thermometer.

The temperature, yesterday, did not seem excessively oppressive, in comparison with that of some of the immediately preceding days, but the effects of the protracted heat are yet apparent in numerous sudden deaths and cases of exhaustion.

The following additional sudden deaths were reported yesterday:

TIMOTHY SCANLAN, a native of Ireland, aged thirty, at the Eighth Ward Police Station.

ELILABETH LEWIS, aged forty, at No. 60 Orchard-street.

THOMAS SCANLAN, at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house.

JOHN M. AL NDERF, a tea-dealer at No. 91 Wall-street, residing in New-Jersey, was prostrated yesterday, near his store. He was cared for by friends.

GEORGE F. RIGGS, of Macon, Ga., was found in the street unconscious, and was taken to his hotel by the Police.

EDWARD WILLIAMSON, of No. 33 Bowery, was prostrated in South-street, and taken home.

LEWIS EBERLEIN, of No 123 Stanton-street, was prostrated in Broome-street, near Bowery; taken home.

FREDERICK EBERLEIN, of No. 402 East Fourteenth-street, was prostrated in East Sixth-street, and taken home.

DANIEL FLEMING, of No. 338 East Twenty-second-street, was prostrated in Lexington-avenue, near Forty-first-street, and taken home.

PETER WHARTON, in Mott-street, was prostrated near Grand. He was taken home by friends.

JAMES WEAVER, of No. 549 Greenwich-street, was prostrated on Pier No. 47 North River; taken home.

VIRGINIA JONES, colored, of Staten Island, was prostrated at the foot of Dey-street, and was taken to the Park Hospital.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade, yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WM. P. BYRNE'S Mineral Water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway:

6 A. M.	75°	4 P. M.	84°
8 A. M.	79°	6 P. M.	82½°
10 A. M.	87½°	8 P. M.	80½°
Noon	88°	10 P. M.	78°
2 P. M.	89°	Midnight	75°

The storm-glass at 9 o'clock P. M. indicated a slight change in the atmosphere, which continued until midnight, showing a refreshing rarity of the air.

The Improvements at Grand Park—Meeting at Mamaroneck.

A mass-meeting of citizens residing in the towns of Mamaroneck, Rye, Scarsdale, Harrison and New-Rochelle was held at the Town Hall, in Mamaroneck, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the improvements which are now being carried out at Grand Park by Mr. ANDREW WILSON, Jr.

Col. GEORGE E. VANDERBURGH was called upon to preside, and Mr. F. BARNEAU was appointed Secretary. Col. VANDERBURGH and others made speeches.

Mr. BURNETT offered a resolution to the effect that the gentlemen present, representing the several towns adjacent to the Park, pledged themselves to attend the approaching great sale to be held on Thursday next, 28th inst, personally, and buy lots, and that they would also devote the time necessary to apprise their friends of its occurrence, and urge their attendance likewise as purchasers, thereby making the sale a success. The resolution was unanimously carried, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour. The proceedings were enthusiastically applauded by the large assemblage which had gathered on the occasion.

A Child Saved from Drowning by Senator Fenton.

Yesterday, while Gov. FENTON was enjoying the hospitalities of Col. WAGSTAFF, at Babylon, he was the means of saving the life of a child under the following circumstances: He had gone out for a walk, and while near the pond on the premises of the Colonel, a large dog came rushing by and either ran against a little girl, the youngest child of JOHN KELLER, the gardener of the Colonel, and knocked her into the water, or frightened the child so that she fell into the water. At that spot the pond is very deep, and the current swift. Without stopping to throw off even his coat, the Governor jumped into the water, and, catching the child, swam with her to the shore. The gratitude of the parents can easier be imagined than described. The prompt action of Gov. FENTON undoubtedly saved the life of the child.

Newark City Council.

A special meeting of the City Council of Newark was held last night, with but slim attendance on the part of members. The principal matter of interest in the meeting was the expected action of the Board in relation to the Mayor's veto of the ordinance directing that South Broad-street be paved with wood pavement. The veto was read, the chief objection to the ordinance being because the words "wood pavement" were too general and gave the Street Committee too great scope for selection. The President of the Council stated that the veto could not be acted upon at a special meeting, and the whole matter was dropped. No other business of importance was transacted.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

In conformity with the law requiring the granting of writs of habeas corpus in all cases where the affidavits conform to the requirements of the State, Judge BRADY, sitting in the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, allowed writs in the following cases: GALWAY and WEST, of the Anti-Gambling Association; LUGERO CONDEMATORE, confined as a vagrant; WM. CAMPBELL, charged with receiving stolen goods; and WM. FRENCH, charged with assault and battery; the hearing on the returns will take place on Monday.

It is due to Capt. WARD, of the Tenth Precinct, to say that he is a faithful and efficient officer, and that the unpleasant condition of things in Canal-street, near the Bowery, is not due to any neglect on his part to enforce the law. He has been in the precinct only a short time, and has scarcely become familiar with his men and their peculiar work as yet. Citizens who have been annoyed by the acts of ruffians in that precinct may rest assured that Capt. WARD will do his utmost to protect their interests. A few days will correct the evils so requently mentioned of late in these columns.

AUGUSTUS F. SMITH was yesterday inadvertently reported as the author of the resolutions offered before the Republican General Committee on Thursday evening, relating to the war in Europe. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, late United States District-Attorney, was the author and advocate of the resolutions as adopted by the Committee.

Coroner KEENAN, yesterday, held an inquest, at the New-York Hotel, in the case of the Austrian Consul-General, Chevalier CHARLES F. DE LOOSEY, who dropped dead in Thirteenth-street on Thursday night. The post-mortem showed that death had resulted from an aneurism of the aorta.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather be fine there will be music by the Central Park Band in the Central Park today, commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M.

The following are the census returns of yesterday: Seventh District, Eighteenth Ward, 2,230; Twelfth District, Eleventh Ward, 2,720; Second District, Sixteenth Ward, 2,100; Tenth District, Fourteenth Ward, 2,760; Fifteenth District, Eleventh Ward, 2,080.

MARY CUNNINGHAM, of No. 443 East Thirteenth-street, was found last evening in Twenty-fifth-street, near First-avenue, with a severe cut on the head, which she said she had received at the hands of a woman living in the same house, who had struck her with an axe. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Detective SYMINGTON last evening arrested PHILIP H. IRVING on a charge of stealing $25 in money and a diamond ring, worth $50, from Mrs. WELLMAN, of No. 24 Bleecker-street. He was locked up at Police Head-quarters to await arraignment this morning at the Tombs Police Court.

FREDERICK BERGHANS, of No. 223 Eighth-street, while at work framing house No. 232 East Fifty-ninth-street, yesterday, fell from the roof to the ground, breaking his wrist and receiving severe internal injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FREDERICK SCHARRAR and PHILIP WYMAN, both of No. 140 Norfolk-street, quarreling last evening, WYMAN was struck on the head with a hatchet in the hands of the other, receiving, however, but a slight wound. Both parties were arrested and locked up in the Eldridge-street Police Station.

THOMAS MANN attempted to commit suicide, last evening, by hanging himself to the door of a cell of the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, where he was confined on a charge of intoxication. He was discovered and cut down before he had received any injury.

ELLEN MYERS, a German woman, last evening fell into the basement of No. 16 Third-avenue, and received severe injuries about the head. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ELLEN LANE, of No. 49 Mott-street, was dangerously burned last evening by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. She was taken to the Park Hospital.

JOHN CAMPBELL and JOHN STEWART, who are awaiting trial for the murder of JACOB SCHUEBLE, by hitting him with a stone on the 9th inst., were yesterday admitted to bail by Coroner ROLLINS in the sum of $10,000 each. Messrs. WALLACE & HAWKINS, brewers, at No. 345 West Forty-first-street, gave the surety for CAMPBELL, and WM. JOYCE, of No. 445 West Forty-fourth-street, and JAMES CURRY, of No. 610 Ninth-avenue, for STEWART.

The People's Union Club of this City, a society organized for social purposes, made their fourth annual steam-boat excursion to Alderney Park, on the New-Jersey shore, near Elizabethport, yesterday. The party, which consisted of a select company of ladies and gentlemen, departed on board the barge *Walter Sands*, attached to the steam-boat *Joe Johnson*, at the foot of West Tenth-street, in the morning, and returned to the City in the evening. DENNERKEL'S Band furnished music and there was plenty of dancing during the excursion. Mr. SHERMAN B. LEFURGE acted as director of the Floor Committee, and Mr. JOHN B. LIDDLE as Chairman of the Executive Committee. The officers of the Club are: Messrs. JAS. E. MCVEANY, President; JAS. H. SOUDER, Vice-President; GEO. N. RUTON, Secretary; JOSEPH SOUDER, Treasurer.

The case involving the Judson estate, which was to have been continued before the Surrogate yesterday, and the motion to bail McDONALD, set down before Judge BRADY, in Supreme Court, Chambers, were both adjourned until Monday, owing to the illness of counsel in each case.

The arrivals of immigrants at Castle Garden this week thus far are very few, and it is expected that the officials there will have comparatively little to do during the remainder of the season. Yesterday the *Dacien* and the *Anglia* arrived from Glasgow with 138 and 315 passengers, respectively, making a total of 453.

BROOKLYN.

The local Republican politicians of the Eighteenth Ward are divided in opinion as to the measures best to be taken for the reorganization of the party in that ward. The General Committee will have to take the matter in hand.

The Dry-goods Clerks Early Closing Association, a society that has dragged out a miserable existence for about four years, ceased to exist last night. The object for which it was organized, that of closing the stores at 7 P. M., has not been attained. The clerks themselves, as a body, took but little interest in it. They liked the idea of getting off, but did not see the necessity of putting their shoulders to the wheel; the consequence is that they are still sticking in the mud.

On Thursday afternoon, at Bath, a serious accident occurred. The yacht *Niagara*, lying immediately off the shore, desirous of saluting another boat called the *Midge*, fired an old gun. The result was the explosion of the gun and the death of JAMES MURPHY, of No. 10 Park-avenue, Brooklyn.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the barber shop of FOSTER & MACKAY, on Pacific-street, near Underhill, took fire, and was damaged to the extent of $75. Insured for $1,000 in the Continental.

DAVID POLHEMUS, a pawnbroker at No. 82 Fulton-avenue, was arrested yesterday morning for receiving stolen goods from JOHN CLANCY. He was taken before Justice DELMAR and fined $50 for his share in the transaction.

The Water Commissioners will issue a notice today informing householders who are behind with their water taxes, that unless they settle within forty-eight hours the supply will be cut off.

ANN MOORE was consigned by Justice BUCKLEY, yesterday morning, to the Penitentiary for six months. She had been caught shoplifting at No. 44 Atlantic-street.

LONG ISLAND.

The South-side Railroad Company will issued excursion tickets for the round trip to those wishing to attend the quarterly session of the Sons of Temperance for $1 65, good for the ten days. The session will commence July 26 and hold until the 30th. Tuesday evening a public reception will be given the Grand Division by the four divisions; Wednesday will be devoted to the transaction of the business of the Grand Division; Thursday will be the gala day, a picnic and clam bake will be given in Newin's Grove by the sisters and daughters of the Sons of Temperance; Friday there will be a sailing excursion to the South-beach. Prominent members of the order are expected to be present.

A homeless old man who for the last few years has made the Thirty-fourth-street ferry-house, at Hunter's Point, his abiding place, came near losing his life yesterday. While somewhat under the influence of liquor, he fell from the bridge into the slip, just before the arrival of the Hunter's Point boat. By the prompt action of the ferry hands, assisted by some of the persons on the boat, he was fished out of the water, but not until he was insensible. He was handed over to the Police, who managed to resuscitate him after more than an hour's work. The old man is known by the name of "Jimmy."

A large number of persons visited Far Rockaway, yesterday, taking the South-side Railroad at Roosevelt-street Ferry, hoping to obtain a view of the yachts now expected from England. As Far Rockaway is twenty miles further east than Sandy Hook, an earlier view of the yachts will be obtained. Extra accommodations will be provided today for the large numbers of visitors expected. The trains leave at 8, 10, and 11 A. M. The beach is about an hour's ride from New-York, and affords excellent surf bathing.

On Monday, a team of horses attached to a heavy load of lumber, became unmanageable in the streets of Stony Brook, and ran away, scattering the lumber right and left, and knocking down a number of citizens who happened to be on the street. None were seriously injured, except an old lady, the wife of JOHN SMITH, on whom a lot of the lumber fell, breaking her shoulder-blade, and otherwise injuring her. As she is over seventy years of age, her recovery is doubtful. The team belonged to Col. WM. WILLIAMSON.

E. D. MACOMBER, stabbed a day or two since in Amity-street, by TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, lies in a critical condition. SULLIVAN was employed by MACOMBER, and claimed that he was not allowed sufficient food, which brought on the altercation. SULLIVAN was committed by Justice HEARTT to await the action of the Grand Jury.

HENRY SMITH, of Williamsburg, was, yesterday, arrested and locked up by Officer SLAVIN, of Hunter's Point, for brutally beating a man named GALLAHER. The trouble arose from the boat-race which occurred on Newtown Creek, Wednesday.

Capt. OLIVER CHICHESTER, master of the steam-ship *Tennessee*, lately burned at sea off North Carolina, died at his residence, Center Moriches, on Thursday. He was a very able and popular commander.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

MARY F. BEGGS, nine years old, whose parents live in Eighth-street, Morrisania, was struck and instantly killed by the Chatham mail train of the Harlem Railroad, on Thursday evening. As far as could be ascertained, it appeared that the little girl approached the train as it was slowly passing Eighth-street, Morrisania, and put out one of her hands to touch the car as it went by, and that she was caught by the step of the car. Coroner BATHGATE was called to investigate the matter. The mother of the deceased was so deeply affected by the loss of her child that she was seized with a fit, and remained at last accounts in a very critical condition.

Coroner BATHGATE held an inquest at Portchester yesterday, on the body of an unknown man, apparently about forty-five years old, who was found by the side of Byram River, with his head down and resting on some rocks under water. It is supposed that while under the influence of liquor he had fallen asleep, and fallen head foremost upon the rocks and fractured his skull. He had been seen drunk in the village of Portchester a short time prior to the discovery of his body.

The examination of ADOLPH MARGRAFF on a charge of abandoning his wife, whom he had been recently induced to marry under threats, resulted in his being held to bail to answer the charge at the next term of the County Court. His counsel, J. R. ANGEL, Esq., gave notice that he should at once commence proceedings for obtaining a divorce of young MARGRAFF from his wife, on the ground that his consent to the marriage was obtained by force and fraud while he was in the custody of the Court.

The closing exercises of Public School No. 4, of Morrisania, took place on Thursday evening. The scholars acquitted themselves very creditably, and elicited the marked applause of a very large attendance of citizens.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of JAMES HARKER was found in the Passaic River, Thursday night, where it had probably been for several days. The deceased was formerly a flag-man at Newark, in the employ of the New-Jersey Railroad, but was discharged for intemperance July 5. He was run over by a locomotive near Waverley, while walking on the track. He was taken to St. Nicholas Hospital and cared for as long as was necessary, and afterward he again applied for work on the road, and not obtaining it he seemed dejected, and while in low spirits probably committed the deed. He leaves a wife and four children. The verdict of the Coroner's jury is to the effect that he came to his death by drowning.

A man, whose name did not transpire, was drowned near the Clarke Thread Works, in Newark, last night. He had swam the river, and on returning got into a current and was unable to extricate himself. The body was recovered at 10 o'clock.

Last evening a Jersey City saloon-keeper, named HENRY HESE, was arrested by Officer LYNCH, on a charge of assaulting him and his own wife. Mrs. HESE called at the Police Station, and showed a bruised arm, where her husband hit her with a broom, and Officer LYNCH was sent to arrest him, but HESE put the officer outside the door, where a scuffle ensued between them, when at length HESE was vanquished and locked up.

The Orange City Council and the organized Fire Department have had a misunderstanding, and it seems impossible to reconcile matters. It is probable that the Fire Department will disband. A special meeting of the Council, Thursday night, tried to reconcile matters, but without effect. At a recent fire many of the force refused to turn out. The property-owners are fearful lest a fire shall visit the city during the time the matter is unsettled.

The body of an unknown man, aged about fifty years, and apparently that of a German, was found in the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, near the river, last evening about 6 o'clock. The deceased was dressed in a dark coat and pantaloons, was of a dark complexion, with black mustache and side whiskers. In his coat pocket was found a paper containing arsenic, which would seem to show that the deceased committed suicide. Coroner CRANE viewed the body, and will hold an inquest today.

Mrs. CALLAGHAN and Mrs. SMITH quarreled on the hill, in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, about the beauty of their young offspring, when, as a sort of confirmation of Mrs. CALLAGHAN'S claims, her beautiful son hit Mrs. SMITH with a stone on the head, with very subduing effect. Both women sought warrants, but in the absence of the Justice, they were obliged to wait till today.

A fire broke out, yesterday, on the corner of Ward and Hamilton streets, Newark, and the Fire Department turned out, but the loss was slight. It is supposed to have caught from sparks from a locomotive on the Newark and New-York Railroad.

A man named DAVID LYON, living at No. 5 Pearl-street, and employed in HAYES' Foundry, Newark, died from the effects of the heat Thursday night at 11 o'clock. He leaves a wife and family.

A large and commodious public school building is to be erected at Dover, Morris County, N. J. It will cost, when finished, $8,000.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Capt. R. L. Pythian has been ordered to duty as Chief of Staff of the North Squadron of the Pacific Fleet. Lieut.-Commander N. Green is ordered to command the *Resaca*. Midshipman J. H. Bull is ordered to the *Guard*. Passed Assistant Engineer H. D. Bradford and Cadet-Engineer Charles P. Howell are ordered to the *Tallapoosa*. Lieut.-Commanders William Whitehead and William L. Dana, Lieut. Louis A. Kingsley, Midshipmen John Hubbard, W. F. Holliday, William M. Wood, T. Porter and John R. Dugur, Pay-master A. Burtis and First Assistant Engineer R. L. Harris are ordered to the *Brooklyn*. Commander R. F. R. Lewis is detached from the command of the *Resaca* and ordered home. Second Assistant Engineer Levi T. Lifford is detached from the *Nipsic*, and placed on waiting orders. First Assistant Engineer John Purdy has been detached from the *Tallapoosa* and placed on waiting orders. Capt. John Guest has been detached from the command of the Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia, and ordered to the command of the *Brooklyn*. Lieut. Frank Turnbull and Ensign Charles W. Jarbol have been detached from the Naval Observatory and ordered to the *Brooklyn* on the 15th of August. Surgeon Albert C. Gorgas has been detached from the Portsmouth Navy-yard. Passed Assistant Surgeon L. M. Lyon has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *Brooklyn*. Ensign Thomas A. De Blois has been detached from torpedo duty and ordered to an examination for promotion. Lieut.-Commander G. V. Menzies has been detached from the receiving-ship *Vandalia*, and ordered to the Portsmouth Navy-yard.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. Kelton, A. A. G., is assigned to duty at head-quarters of the Military Division of the Pacific, and ordered to proceed to his post without delay.

Major Samuel Breck, A. A. G., upon being relieved at head-quarters of the Military Division of the Pacific by Lieut.-Col. Kelton, is assigned to duty at the head-quarters of the Department of California, relieving Major John P. Sherburne, who is assigned at head-quarters of the Department of the Columbia.

BOSTON, July 22.—The United States frigate *Sabine* arrived here, today, from Bahia, Brazil, after a thirty-two days' passage. She has been absent about one year, cruising in European and Brazilian waters for the instruction of the class of midshipmen who were graduated in 1869.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 22.—The market opened quiet. American Securities and Stocks steady. At 2 P. M. both American Securities and Stocks were quoted firmer and higher, and at the close quiet. Railway Shares were steady and quiet. The table below indicates the course of the market during the day:

	11½ P. M.	1½ P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	90	90¼	90
Consols for account	90	90¼	90
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	81⅛	82⅛	82½
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	81⅛	82⅛	82½
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	81	82	82
U. S. 10-40s	80	80	80
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	104	104	104
Erie Railroad Shares	15⅞	16	16
At. & Gt. West. R.R. Shares	21	21	21

PARIS, July 22.—The Bourse opened and closed firm. Rentes, 65f. 15c.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 43,000 bales, of which 1,000 were taken for export, and 3,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 607,000 bales, of which 318,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 57,000 bales, of which 25,000 bales were American.

LONDON, July 22.—TALLOW firm. Refined PETROLEUM, 1s. 6¼d. ₱ gallon. Common RESIN, 5s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—2 P. M.—COTTON—The stock at sea bound to this port is estimated at 454,000 bales, of which 62,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 10d. ₱ cental for California White; 10s. 2d.@10s. 4d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 11s. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the last three days have been 17,500 quarters, of which 12,500 quarters were American. Peas, 41s. ₱ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork yesterday afternoon advanced to 115s., and is now 117s. 6d. ₱ tierce for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 117s. ₱ bbl. of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Bacon, 56s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut, and 64s. for Short Ribbed Middles. Lard, 73s. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d.; the sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 500 bales for speculation and export. FLOUR, 28s. 6d. BACON firm. BEEF firm. PORK excited. TALLOW active. Refined PETROLEUM, 1s. 6¼d. Common RESIN, 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d.

ANTWERP, July 22.—PETROLEUM opened flat at 43f. for Standard White.

ANTWERP, July 22.—PETROLEUM heavy at 42f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—TOBACCO steady. COTTON quiet at 17c.@17½c. ROPE and BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR heavy; Superfine $4 45@$5; Extra, $5 15@$5 35; Double Extra, $5 50@$6. WHEAT dull and declined 5c.@8c.; No. 2 New Red, $1 22½; No. 1 New Red, $1 30@$1 35; Choice, $1 40. CORN dull and declined 2c.@3c.; Mixed, 83c.; Yellow, 85c.@90c.; White, 95c.@$1. OATS dull at 45c.@47c. for New; 50c.@51c. for Old. BARLEY, $1 for Western. RYE dull at 83c. WHISKY steady at $1 02. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $31 50. BACON—Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c.@18c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c.@19c. HAMS, packed, 25c.@26c. LARD firm at 16½c. for tierce; 18c. for keg. CATTLE firm at $4 50@$6 for fair to Prime; $6 50@$7 50 for Choice to Extra. HOGS scarce and wanted, at $8@$9 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 29,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, July 22.—FLOUR unchanged; sales, 3,400 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 50 for Amber Winter; $9 for White; $9 75 for double Extra. WHEAT quiet and lower; No. 1 Milwaukee Club offered at $1 40. CORN dull and lower; sales 2,000 bushels No. 2 at $1 02. OATS held at 67c.@68c. for Ohio, Michigan and Canada. RYE quiet. CORN-MEAL, $2 20 for bolted; $2 10 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $25; Middling, $30@$33 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn and Rye, 7c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—3,000 bushels Wheat, 17,800 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Barley, 1,041,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—27,000 bushels Wheat, 1,178,000 feet of Lumber.

CHICAGO, July 22.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT quiet at $1 15, cash; $1 25½, seller August, for No. 2; during the afternoon unsettled at $1 22¼@$1 23, seller August; $1 15, seller July. CORN active and lower at 83½c. for No. 2; during the afternoon unchanged. OATS dull and lower at 47½c.@47¾c. BARLEY dull and nominal. HIGHWINES weaker at 98c., iron-bound. Mess PORK held $30. LARD steady and quiet. Dry-salted SHOULDERS firm at 13c. Live HOGS active and higher at $9 50@$10 for common to choice. CATTLE quiet at $8 25. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 135,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 2,400 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 169,000 bushels Wheat, 143,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS active and steady.

ALBANY, July 22.—GRAIN—Market entirely without movement, and there are no quotations. CATTLE market opened with but little animation; receipts, 4,697 head, exceeding those of last week. To effect sales, concessions of from ¼c.@½c. are made. The average quality is about the same as last week. The highest price obtained was 9½c. for very superior Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,400 lbs.; good butchering Steers brought 8c.@8¼c.; the range was from that down to 6½c. Prime Sheep scarce; common grades fully ¼c. off; good sell quickly at last week's prices. Lambs dull and declined ½c. Sheep, 4c.@6½c.; Lambs, 7c.@9c. Nothing doing in HOGS.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Flour dull and lower; Superfine held at $6 75@$7. WHEAT dull; No. 1 old Winter salable at $1 25, held at $1 30. CORN dull and declined to 90c. for mixed ear or shelled. OATS dull; New, 50c.@53c., Old, 55c.@60c. RYE declining and dull at 95c. for No. 1. Barley in moderate demand; No. 1 Fall sold at $1 10. COTTON dull; Middling, 19c. TOBACCO unchanged. WHISKY dull at $1. PROVISIONS quiet, with little demand; Mess PORK held firmly at $31. Bulk MEATS, 13¼c. for Shoulders, 16½c@17c. for Sides. BACON held at 14¾c. for Shoulders, 17¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18½c. for Clear Sides. HAMS 25½c. LARD held at 17c., with no sales. EXCHANGE steady.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—COTTON, light demand; Middling Uplands, 20c. FLOUR, flat and less firm; Superfine, $5 50; Extras, $5 75; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 50@$7 25; Pennsylvania do., $7 00@$7 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $7 00@$7 75; Fancy, $8 00@$8 50. WHEAT, less active; Pennsylvania, $1 70; Western, $1 65@$1 68. OATS, steady, at 66c.@67c. GROCERIES quiet. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $31. LARD, 16¾c.@17c. PETROLEUM, feverish and irregular; Crude offered at 17½c. WHISKY quiet. Western Iron at $1 05.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—COTTON dull; Middling nominal at 19c. FLOUR firm and fairly active, but stock very scarce. WHEAT—Receipts, 12,000 bushels, all new and mostly prime; sales Red at $1 60@$1 80; White nominal at $1 65@$1 85; Pennsylvania, $1 65@$1 72; Western nominal at $1 65@$1 70. CORN—White higher at $1 22@$1 25; Yellow, $1 15. OATS—New higher; sales at 57c.@60c.; Old, 62c.@65c. Mess PORK firm at $31. BACON firm and active; Rib Sides, 17¾c.@18c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c.@18½c.; Shoulders, 15½c.@15¾c; Hams, 26c. LARD firm at 17c.@17½c. WHISKY quiet; stock scarce at $1 04.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 22.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, none; Corn, 80,000 bushels; Oats, 100,000 bushels; Barley, 1,300 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 10¼c.; Corn, 9¼c.@9½c.; Oats, 6¼c. to New-York. FLOUR quiet and steady; sales, 200 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring. WHEAT dull and heavy; sales this morning, 50,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 30@$1 31, chiefly at $1 30; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, at $1 25@$1 27; 4,000 bushels Amber Toledo, at $1 50. CORN dull; offered at 95c. for No. 2 Western; no buyers. OATS lower; 12,000 bushels No. 2 Western, at 57c. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. PORK steady at $30 50 for heavy Mess. LARD steady at 17c. HIGHWINES nominal at $1 03.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 22.—FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5 75@$6; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75. CORN dull; Mixed, $1 05@$1 10; White, $1 02. OATS, 65c.@67c. BRAN, $1 05. HAY, $25. PORK, $32@$32 50. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c. HAMS, 26c. LARD firmer; Tierce, 17c.@17½c.; Keg, 18¾c.@19c. SUGAR—Prime, 13c. MOLASSES—Plantation fermenting, 50c. COFFEE, 17c.@17½c. for prime. WHISKY firmer at $1@$1 10. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 131½; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium. GOLD, 118¾@119.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 22.—COTTON irregular; Middling, 17c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 418 bales; coastwise, 6 bales; total, 424 bales; stock, 53,028 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,743 bales; coastwise, 84 bales; total, 1,827 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,709 bales to Liverpool; to the Continent, 23 bales to Sisal; to France, 2,076 bales to Havre; coastwise, 2,454 bales; sales of the week, 3,800 bales.

TOLEDO, July 22.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT—Fair business at lower rates; No. 1 Red, $1 43; No. 2 Red, $1 40½; No. 2, new, $1 40. CORN dull and lower; No. 1, 87c.; No. 2, 85c. OATS dull; No. 1, 56c.; No. 2, 54c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 2,500 bushels; Oats, 1,600 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 45,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—BAGGING firm and unchanged. COTTON steady; Middling, 18c. FLOUR firmer; Extra Family, $5 50. GRAIN quiet. WHEAT, $1 25@$1 30. CORN, $1 12. OATS, 64c. RYE, 90c. PROVISIONS firm and less active at unchanged prices. WHISKY, $1@$1 05. TOBACCO, $4 75@$5 50 for frosted; $5 75@$6 75 for common to good Lugs; $7@$11 75 for low to medium Leaf.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 22.—COTTON unsettled; Low Middling, 17c.; Sea Island nominal, at 27c.@55c.; sales 109 bales; net receipts, 395 bales; exports coastwise, 704 bales; stock, 6,135 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,798 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,541 bales; coastwise, 1,790 bales of Uplands and 21 bales of Sea Island; sales of the week, 650 bales.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—FLOUR, 25c. lower; Choice Wisconsin, $5 70@$7. WHEAT dull; No. 1, $1 27½; No. 2, $1 25. OATS heavy; No. 2 at 50c. CORN nominal. RYE steady; No. 1 at 88c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 22.—COTTON dull, and holders anxious to realize; good Ordinary, 14½c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 19 bales; stock, 7,979 bales; net receipts of the week, 301 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,914 bales; coastwise, 745 bales; sales of the week, 50 bales.

MOBILE, July 22.—COTTON entirely nominal; Low Middling, 17c.; sales, 75 bales; net receipts, 93 bales; stock, 15,642 bales; net receipts of the week, 409 bales; exports to the Continent, 500 bales; coastwise, 867 bales; sales of the week, 325 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 22.—COTTON—Good grades steady; no demand for Common; Middling, 18c.; sales 200 bales; net receipts 318 bales; exports, coastwise, 645 bales; stock, 5,773 bales; net receipts of the week, 982 bales. Exports—coastwise, 1,165 bales; sales of the week, 725 bales.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—COTTON firmer at 18c.; receipts, 63 bales; exports, 304 bales. FLOUR declined 25c. CORN, $1@$1 05. OATS, 60c. PORK, $32 50. LARD, 17½c.@19c. BACON steady; Sides, 18¼c.@18½c. for Clear.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT heavy; No. 1 Red, $1 46; No. 2 Red, $1 43. CORN firm; Mixed, 94c. for No. 1; 92c. for No. 2. OATS dull; State, 61c. PETROLEUM—Crude, $4 25; Refined, 20c.; nothing doing.

BOSTON, July 22.—COTTON dull; prices unchanged; Middling, 20c.; net receipts of the week, 295 bales; coastwise, 4,033 bales: total, 4,328 bales; sales of the week, 1,500 bales: stock, 8,500 bales.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—COTTON steady; demand fair; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts of the week, 320 bales; coastwise, 297 bales; total, 617 bales; sales of the week, 820 bales; stock, 1,212 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., July 22.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 95 bales; stock, 1,056 bales; net receipts of the week, 362 bales; exports, coastwise, 501 bales; sales of the week, 40 bales.

DETROIT, July 22.—FLOUR firm at $7 75@$8 for Choice. WHEAT declined 2c.; Extra, $1 62; No. 1, $1 52. OATS dull at 55c. for Western.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 22.—COTTON steady with light offerings; sales, 90 bales; receipts 30 bales; Middling, 17½c.; sales of the week, 1,117 bales; receipts, 237 bales; stock, 4,184 bales.

[Advertisement.]

E. HOLMES' Burglar-Alarm Telegraph protects each window and door of the house, whether the family is present or absent. Several vacant houses have been thus saved from robbers this season. Call at the office and post up. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]

Advice gratis. Spend thirty cents in paying railroad fare to visit West Flushing, where you can buy a beautiful building lot for $300, and pay for it in $10 monthly installments. The lots will double in value in one year. Maps free, at No. 24 Beekman-st.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, July 22—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N	Clear	65
Halifax	N	Clear	68
Portland	N	Clear	71
Boston	E. N. E.	Clear	79
New-York	N. E.	Clear	82
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	78
Wilmington	N	Clear	80
Washington	N. E.	Cloudy	82
Richmond	N	Clear	80
Charleston	N. N. W.	Clear	82
Savannah	W	Clear	94
Augusta	E	Clear	85
Oswego	S	Clear	80
Buffalo	S	Clear	76
Pittsburg	S	Clear	70
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	78
Louisville	N. E.	Clear	81
Mobile	N. W.	Clear	82
New-Orleans	W. N. W.	Clear	85
Key West	E	Clear	83
Havana	S. E.	Clear	82

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Lafayette	July 23	New-York	Havre.
Erin	July 23	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	July 23	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR RIO JANEIRO.

Merrimack	July 23	New-York	Rio Janeiro.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Weser*, 12 M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on the Pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, 1:30 P. M. For France, via Brest and Havre, by the *Lafayette*, 11 A. M. For Ireland, via Queenstown, by the *City of Washington*, 12 M. For the Argentine Republic, Brazil and St. Thomas, by the *Merrimack*, 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—Thomas S. Vaughan, C. Balterman, H. Stern, A. F. Coffin, Mrs. Ryall, infant and nurse, Mrs. R. C. Machter, Joseph Hilton, S. E. Ogden, D. B. Ogden, Mrs. M. Engle, Miss Eva Ogden, H. R. Churtain, J. J. Smith, J. W. Thomas and 8 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:48 | Sun sets....7:24 | Moon rises....12:51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:36 | Gov. Island..4:25 | Hell Gate..5:47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 22.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Cambria, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; George, McKee, Cedar Keys, A. H. Cunningham; Regulator, Brooks, Wilmington, N. C., Lorrillard Steam-ship S. Co.; C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; A. C. Stimers, Tanny, Philadelphia, W. P. Clyde & Co.; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ships Edith, Bairnsen, Havre, Chas. Carew; Tyro, Baker, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Valley Forge, Carney, Panama, Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Barks G. W. Roosevelt, Harriman, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Howard, Shaw, Rotterdam, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs C. E. Pickering, Torrey, Elizabethport, S. L. Merchant & Co.; L. Warren, Harriman, Valencia, Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Schr. A Denike, Jones, Havre, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah July 19, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Sherwood, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to J. Lorillard.

Ship Arundel Castle, (of Liverpool,) Steel, Calcutta March 24, with mdse. to F. Spring & Co. Had heavy N. W. gales off the Cape, which we passed on June 8; rest of the passage very fine weather.

Bark Coeur de Leon, (of Jersey,) E. Hellyer, Yokohama March 16, with tea to F. Hathaway. Passed Anjier April 16, Cape of Good Hope June 6, and crossed the equator June 27, lon. 20 26 W. Was within 300 miles of Sandy Hook during the last 5 ds.

Bark Wanderer, (Norw.) Olfsen, London 49 ds., with coffee and old iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had calm weather.

Brig Jushua, (Br.,) Fullerton, Windsor, N. S., 16 ds., with 330 tons plaster to Isaac Mills—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Madre, (Ital.,) Esposito, Girgenti 90 ds., with sulphur to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Brig George Gilchrist, (of St. George, Me.,) Gilchrist, Glace Bay 16 ds., with coal to George H. Brewer—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Julia Blake, (Br.,) Blake, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Geo. H. Brewer.

Brig Annie Seymour, Cooper, of and from Bermuda 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to Moody & Telfair—vessel to Jones & Lough.

Brig Abstainer, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Elderkin, Rockland, N. B., 10 ds., with building stone to Bertram Bros.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

lumber to Bentley. Miller & Thomas—vessel to

Schr. Louler Newton, Gray, Jacksonville 7 ds., with master. Sld. in co. with schr. Matilda Brooks, for New-York.

Schr. M. B. Bramhall, Stout, Savannah 4 ds., with lumber to Evans, Small & Co.

Schr. Adelosa, East Machias, (Dan,) St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Eagle, Seavey, Portland 5 ds., with timber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Mabel Hall, Bartlett, Eastport, with lath to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Osprey, Crowley, Calais, with timber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. John Crookford, Davis, Newburg, for Providence.

Schr. J. G. Terry, Raynor, Newburg, for Providence.

Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Bowman, Rondout, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Matilda Brooks, Jones, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to P. Nelson.

Schr. Henry Clay, Southron, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. G. C. Foster, Sheffield, Rondout, for Port New-Haven.

Schr. E. C. Dennison, Allen, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Abby Wells, White, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Magellan, Nichols, Bangor, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Montrose, Taylor, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Connecticut, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Pearl, Looking, Saco, with lumber to Waydell & Co.

Schr. John D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to J. Stetson.

Schr. Blue Bird, Finley, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Josephine, Caswell, Elizabethport, for Narraganset.

Schr. American Eagle, McFarland, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Fred. Warren, Rolson, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. S. N. Hall, Jones, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. H. E. Dodge, Freeman, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Fred. Gray, Lakeman, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Mora, Crowley, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.

Schr. Charles Mathew, Parker, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Julia, Tice, Bucksport 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Mary J. Ward, Ward, New-Haven.

Schr. E. Flower, Chase, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. G. W. Purnell, Sidney, Stamford.

Schr. Challenge, Perry, Hartford.

Schr. Anna D. Hawkins, Bridgeport.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. M. E. Woodhull, Davis, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Celeste, Lynch, Norwalk, for Rondout.

Schr. Wm. Morrell, Gibbs, New-Bedford.

Schr. Dr. Kahn, Stocking, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Morning Star, Lynch, Hartford, for Trenton.

Schr. Scud, Baker, Bridgeport.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Ewing, New-London.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London.

Schr. Leader, Holbrook, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Enchantress, Davis, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Howes, Boston.

Schr. Essex, Handy, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Fannie Hazard, Mayo, Rondout, for Chatham.

Schr. Empire, Becker, Newburg, for Providence.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, Newburg, for New-Haven.

Schr. Almira, Hedgeman, Troy, for Glen Cove.

Schr. Belle Halladay, Bearse, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—Sunset, light, E., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 22.—Arr. steamers W. M. Kennedy, Baltimore, Saxon, Philadelphia, Virginius, do. Barks Alphonsine, Yokohama, Rosalina Bruno, Leghorn. Brig Osprey, London. Schr. M. J. Moore, San Antonio.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 22.—Arr. bark Lamplighter, New-York; brigs C. C. Colson, Woods' Hole; Manzanilla, Rockport.

Sld. schr. S. L. Burns, Fernandina.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 20.—Arr. schrs. Maggie Louisa, (Br.,) Manzanilla 28 ds., Boston; Marietta Smith and J. Goodspeed, Bangor, Hartford; Carrie H. Spofford, Bangor, Newport; Carroll, Elizabethport, Boston.

Sld.—Schrs. Victory, Rescue, (Br.,) Maria J. Moore (Br.,) and John.

21st.—Arr. schrs. S. T. Wines, Rondout, Boston; Grand Island, New-York, Salem.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 22.—Arr. steamer Cleopatra, New-York; schr. John, New-York.

Cld. schr. Benjamin Gartsides, New-Haven.

Spoken, &c.

April 10, lat. 8 N., lon. 82¼ E., spoke ship Glenlee, (Br.,) from London to Bombay, 68 ds.

May 27, lat. 33 S., lon. 28⅛ E., spoke ship Hotspur, (Br.,) from Madras to London.

May 27, spoke ship Tewksbury, (Br.,) from Manila to New-York, 61 ds. out.

May 27, spoke ship Westminster, (Br.,) Bombay to Liverpool, 41 ds. out.

May 27, spoke ship Ardgowin, (Br.,) Bombay to Liverpool.

May 31, lat. 36⅛ S., lon. 24 11 E., spoke ship Lobelin, (Br.)

June 7, lat. 35 S., lon. 20 E., spoke ship City of Agra, (Br.,) Manila to New-York, 67 ds. out, calling at Cape.

April 13, in Gaspar Straits signaled bark Allendale, (of Sunderland,) from Foochow for New-York.

April 16, off North Watcher spoke ship Tewksbury, (of Bristol,) Fowler, from Manila for New-York.

June 4, near Cape Good Hope spoke ship Robinson Crusoe, (of Liverpool,) from Calcutta for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

PARIS, July 22.—The steam-ship *Britannia*, of the London and New-York line, arrived at Havre yesterday.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.; E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.; MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., Auctioneers.

GRAND PARK.

SALE OF GREAT CENTRAL SUBDIVISION.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1870.

One Hundred and Fifty Elegant Villa Plots,

COMPRISING OVER THREE HUNDRED ACRES of the most desirable portion of these SPLENDID ESTATES of GRAND PARK, consisting of TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF FIRST-CLASS LANDS, IN ONE BODY, ON THE BEAUTIFUL HIGHLANDS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

ALL TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, IN SUBDIVISIONS, AS RAPIDLY AS THEY CAN BE DEVELOPED INTO ELEGANT VILLA SITES, DESIRABLE VILLAGE LOTS AND HANDSOMELY IMPROVED PROPERTY.

Two large and successful sales of village property have been held this season.

THE THIRD SALE WILL TAKE PLACE

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1870, ON THE GROUNDS.

THE GREAT CENTRAL SUBDIVISION

consists of 150 VILLA PLOTS fronting on the GRAND ESPLANADE, which is 105 feet wide, with broad drives on either side surrounding the GRAND PARK UNIVERSITY and the GRAND PARK HOTEL, and in the immediate vicinity and full view of the GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY improvements. Every lot is first-class, containing from ONE to FIVE ACRES EACH, and commands a magnificent view of fifty miles of Long Island Sound, a distant view of the Palisades of the Hudson and the intervening landscape, and cannot be surpassed for extent, variety and beauty in the country. The especial attention of all who are seeking escape from the expensive, turbulent, unwholesome City, into

QUIET, ACCESSIBLE, ECONOMICAL, ELEGANT, SUBURBAN HOMES,

is called to this as the finest opportunity ever offered near New-York.

The extensive improvements will all be completed as proposed, and purchasers of lots will not be assessed for the EXTENSIVE ESPLANADES, BROAD BOULEVARDS, HANDSOME AVENUES now in process of construction. All purchasers of $2,000 and upward will receive A COMMUTATION PASS on the railroad for ONE YEAR FREE. Terms of Sale as heretofore; 40 per cent. in thirty days, 50 per cent. on bond and mortgage in three years. As a guarantee for the completion of the improvement, 10 per cent. of the purchase money will not be required until ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS shall have been expended upon the avenues, esplanades, buildings, &c., after the day of sale.

SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.

No free tickets will be issued; but SPECIAL TRAINS will leave the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 8:45 A. M. and 10 A. M. Sale commences at 12 M. All who desire to view the grounds should take the early train. Sale begins after arrival of second train. For descriptive pamphlets, maps, circulars, and further information, apply to

ANDREW WILSON, JR.,

Grand Park Office, No. 317 Broadway.

S. DINGEE & CO., No. 9 Pine-st., and

MALLORY & BLACKWELL, "Evening Post" Building.

THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE ROAD

IS NOW

COMPLETED BETWEEN

NEW-HAVEN & MIDDLETOWN.

The section between Middletown and Willimantic, 28 miles in length, IS ALL THAT REMAINS UNFINISHED, and of this portion 20 MILES ARE ALREADY GRADED.

The Connecticut River Bridge is in a forward state of completion, and will be, when finished, the finest work of the kind in this country.

THE BONDS OF THE COMPANY are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on all the property and franchises of a road, 52 miles in length, running through the center of the State of Connecticut, forming with its connections the shortest and quickest route between Boston and New-York. They present a form of investment of undoubted security and liberal interest.

The State of Connecticut is Trustee for the bondholders.

The Controller of the State countersigns every bond issued.

The bonds are issued only as the work progresses.

The bonds are issued for only one-half of the amount expended.

They are free from Government tax.

They are free from State and local taxes in Connecticut.

They pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest.

They are of the denominations of $500 and $1,000.

They are issued in either registered or coupon bonds.

The price is par and interest.

They can be obtained of any bank or banker, or by sending to

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

NO. 12 WALL-ST.

VENEERS.

GEO. W. READ & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers of VENEERS AND FANCY WOOD For the trade and Export.

HUNGARIAN ASH, FRENCH BLACK-WALNUT, AMBOINE, TUYA and TULIP-WOOD, MAHOGANY, ROSE-WOOD, SATIN-WOOD, BIRDSEYE and CURLED MAPLE, BLACK-WALNUT, ASH and MAPLE BURLS, MAHOGANY, WALNUT and ASH CROTCHES,

SPANISH CEDAR in the log and boards for Cigar boxes. Veneers cut to order and size.

All orders promptly executed.

Nos. 170 and 172 CENTRE-ST., New-York. Factory, No. 291 Monroe-st., No. 298 Madison-st.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 205 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Over 180 miles of the line are now in full operation, and earning more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 190,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Standard Scales.

PRICES REDUCED.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

252 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,

NO. 118 MILK-ST., BOSTON.

REFRIGERATORS.

BASSFORD'S celebrated NONPAREIL, Warranted BEST AND COOLEST OUT.

ONLY DEPOT, BASSFORD'S Great House-Furnishing Bazaar, Cooper Institute.